

The family of Ferdinand Sternfels (Star file 1d)

A-101

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THE FAMILY OF FERDINAND STERNFELS (STANFIELD) (1825-1897)

by Mary Jean Johnson Lehman

This genealogy of the Sternfels (Stanfield) family was written by Mary Jean Johnson Lehman, wife of Nat Louis Lehman, a descendant of Ferdinand Stanfield of Cincinnati, Ohio. It includes information about the following families:

STERNFELS (STANFIELD), LEHMAN, LOEBMAN, STRAUS, BLUESTEIN, GOLDSMITH, ROONEY, HUTTENBAUER, FRIEDMAN, HELDMAN, LEVY, DROOKER, ALLENBERG, ERLICK, HARRIS, McCCLAIN, BENOWITZ, KAUFMAN, and ROSENBERG.

I would like to thank my son, Mark Louis Lehman, for editing and typing this manuscript. And I would especially like to thank Carl Henry (Levy) for supplying much of the information about the Sternfels family.

If anyone has more information or would like to contact me about the Sternfels family history, write or call me:

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April 10, 1992



Henrietta Stanfield Lehman

Henrietta Sternfels (Stanfield) Lehman

Henrietta Stanfield was born in 1851, possibly in Bellefontaine, Ohio, the daughter of Ferdinand Stanfield and Mena Kaufman Stanfield. About 1864, her father moved the family to Hamilton, Ohio, where she must have spent her teenage years.

She married Nathan Lehmann of Cincinnati, who had come to this country from Bavaria as a child of four years or younger. They lived at 1425 Vine Street for a time, where Nathan had a store, with their apartment over it. By the time her son Louis was a young man, the family had moved to Burnet Avenue in Avondale. The house they bought was a large dwelling in what was then a very nice neighborhood. It is still standing and has been modernized, and is now used as a doctors' office building.

Nat Lehman, Louis' son, was only six years old when Henrietta died, and has very little recollection of her. She was, according to Nat's mother, Tenny Lehman, a rather stern German housewife--frugal, family-oriented, and close to her children. Two of her adult daughters, Flora and Lillie, and her son Sidney, lived with her until her death. The whole family was interested in Masonry, and the women belonged to the Eastern Star organization. They were also members of Isaac M. Wise Temple, where her son Louis was confirmed by Isaac M. Wise.

Tenny Lehman remembered her house as being full of antiques and especially beautiful silver, which her husband sold in his store.

FERDINAND STANFIELD: First Marriage

FERDINAND STANFIELD -- First Marriage to
Son of Meyer Sternfels and Sara Sprintz
Born August 8, 1825, Erfelden, Hesse Darmstadt
Died August 21, 1897, Cincinnati, Ohio USA

MENA KAUFMAN
Born 1827
Died October 28, 1864
Buried Judah Toura Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio

HENRIETTA
Born 1851
Died Jan 2, 1921
M. Nathan Lehman

Minnie
Louis
Lillian
Sidney
Flora

BETTY (BERTHA)
Born c.1853
M. unknown

HANNAH
Born Dec. 29, 1855
Died Jan. 1937
M. Albert Loebman

Elise Reis

LOTTIE
Born c.1857
M. Goldsmith

daughter, and
probably two
more children

FLORA
Born Feb.28, 1860
at Bellefontaine, Oh
Died Sept.21,1952
M. Emil Huttenbauer

Clara
Samuel

FERDINAND STANFIELD: Second Marriage

FERDINAND STANFIELD
Born August 8, 1825
Died August 21, 1897

-- Second Marriage, June 19, 1865 to

JANNETTE ALLENBERG
Born October 28, 1834
Died November 13, 1913

FRANK
|
Frank, Jr.

SALLY
M. Mose Harris
|
Ruth
Corinne
Arthur

ROSE
Born Dec. 28, 1874
Died Dec. 13, 1955
M. Philip Erlick (born in Russia)
|
Bernice



Ferdinand and Jannette Stanfield

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE STATE OF OHIO, LOGAN COUNTY

THE STATE OF OHIO, LOGAN COUNTY:
Be it Remembered, That on the Seventh day of September,
eighteen hundred and Sixty, at a term of the Court of Common
Pleas helden within and for the County of Logan
aforesaid, personally came Ferdinand Haugler,
of the State and County aforesaid, and made application to be Naturalized and become a citizen of the United States of America; and sufficient evidence being produced to the Court that his declaration of intention to become a citizen has been made more than two years prior to this date; the suit Ferdinand Haugler was admitted by this Court; and took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States of America; and that he did absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Pretendant, STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY WHATSOEVER, AND PARTICULARLY TO Charles L. L. de Lusse of Messian Damstad.

THIS IS THEREFORE TO CERTIFY, That the said Ferdinand
Strugfeld.....has complied with the Laws of the United States in such case made
and provided, and, is therefore, a CITIZEN of the United States

testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and
sealed the seal of said Court at Bellefontaine, this.....
..... day of September..... A. D. 1860.....
.....
Samuel Lester Clerk
of C'ty of C. W. of Logan Co., O.

Ferdinand Stanfield's Naturalization Paper, September 11, 1860



Flora Stanfield Huttenbauer



Hannah Stanfield Loebman



Rose Stanfield Erlick



Sally Stanfield Harris

Ferdinand Stanfield (Sternfels)

Ferdinand Stanfield, or Feist Sternfels, as he was then known, came to this country as a young boy or a young man. We know this because two people gave testimony that they had known Ferdinand Stanfield when he was a schoolboy and before he married his wife Mena Kaufman. They gave this account to support the petition of his second wife, Jannette Allenberg Stanfield, for a government pension due her for his Civil War service.

He was born August 9, 1825, in Erfelden, Hesse Darmstadt. The year he came to this country is not known, but the 1860 census showed that his oldest child was then nine years old. It is logical to believe that he emigrated in the mid or early 1840s.

Ferdinand married Mena Kaufman, probably around 1850, as their first child, Henrietta, was born in 1851. They may have moved to Bellefontaine, Ohio, at that time, although there are no census or other records showing this. Ferdinand was a tailor by trade, and was listed in the 1860 census of Bellefontaine as a merchant tailor. In that same census five children were listed. Their ages started at nine and ended at four-and-a-half months. Four other men were listed in the same household: Joseph Wail, 20, born in Bavaria; Julius Bokaroh, 19, tailor, born in Bavaria; Frederick Weis, 25, instrument maker, born in Frankfort; and Charles Schuts, 26, also an instrument maker, born in Hanover. What the relationship among the men was, or if Ferdinand and Mena were simply taking boarders to augment their income, is not known. Ferdinand's assets were listed as \$700 in real estate, and \$1000 in personal estate. At this time that was not an inconsiderable amount for a young man.

My husband, Nat Lehman, a great grandson of Ferdinand and Mena's, and I, in the spring of 1992, went to Bellefontaine, Ohio, to see what, if any, records were there. Unfortunately, the courthouse has discarded some records, and piled others, helter-skelter, in their attic. The courthouse is an unbelievably tall three-story building, and the attic is reached by many steep steps. We were allowed to search there, but only after signing a paper saying we would not sue the county if we had a heart attack because of the steep steps or if we fell and injured ourselves. The intent-to-naturalize records had disappeared, but there was a record of at least two lawsuits Ferdinand had filed. The files were so disorganized we could not locate the papers. One suit was filed October 14, 1859, as Ferdinand Stanfield versus I. W. Byers. Byers was at the time Sheriff of Logan County. A petition was filed March 12, 1860. A second suit was filed a few months later, but I could not read the names. Meyer Stefel and John Gatz had also filed several suits. I believe these were petitions on lots and mortgages.

We found much better records in the section dealing with deeds, but some of these were also missing. On March 27, 1856, Ferdinand Stanfield received a deed from David Levin for real estate. He paid \$700 for the property. It is recorded in Volume 30, page 159.

On June 8, 1863, he sold to John Maas, of Butler County, Ohio, for \$1600, a lot in Bellefontaine. April 1, 1864, he sold to P. S. Powell another parcel of real estate. Both of these sales were very soon after his army discharge.

One wonders about John Maas of Butler County, Ohio. Ferdinand moved his family to Hamilton, Butler County, soon after this sale. Also a Jacob Maas was one of the two people giving depositions in the petition of Jannette Stanfield, his second wife, for a pension. Maas stated that he had known Ferdinand Stanfield since Ferdinand was a schoolboy. This week, March 12, 1992, the American Israelite, in the "100 Years Ago Today" column, printed this notice: "Mr. and Mrs. S. Bamburger of Salt Lake City, Utah, are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Maas, Huntington Place, Mt. Auburn." J.J. Maas could stand for John Jacob Maas. It is possible that John or Jacob Maas had at least for a time been Ferdinand's business partner.

While Ferdinand was in Bellefontaine he was naturalized. His papers show that on the 11th day of September, 1860, in Logan County, Ohio, he "did absolutely and entirely, renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State, and Sovereignty Whatsoever, and particularly to Ludwig 2nd, Duke of Hessian Darmstad."

* * *

The life of the Stanfields changed because of the onset of the Civil War. Emilie Levy Drooker, a great granddaughter of Ferdinand, wrote in a paper for college credit, that Ferdinand was drafted into the Home Guard. Bernice Erlick, a granddaughter of Ferdinand, said that recruiters came to his tailoring business, pointed to him, and said he was in the Army. This seems odd, as he was a young man with five small children. My research shows that he was conscripted into the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged as a Second Lieutenant. He entered August 11, 1862, and was discharged May 24, 1863, because of a leg injury.

Soon after this he moved to Hamilton, Ohio. He bought a piece of property there from William Beckett on June 24, 1868, and later sold property to Sarah Myers on May 2, 1875, prior to his move to Cincinnati.

John Gatz, who had been, I believe, connected with him in business, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, moved to Brookville, Pennsylvania, where he was in business for many years. My mother-in-law, Tenny Lehman, always said Ferdinand's wife was a Goetz or Gatz. The same

tradition was given by Flora Huttenbauer, Ferdinand's daughter, but legal documents list his wife Mena as Mena Kaufman. At John Gatz's fiftieth wedding anniversary, in Chicago, a newspaper article in Cincinnati gave his history, saying that he had been in business in Bellefontaine, Ohio, with his brother-in-law M. Stefel. They had moved their business from Huntsville, Ohio, to Bellefontaine. Emilie Drooker said Mrs. Huttenbauer went to Chicago for the Gatz's wedding anniversary party, and it was understood the Gatzes were her aunt and uncle. Louis Lehman, a grandson of Ferdinand, had clipped the article, complete with pictures, and the Lehmans may also have attended that party. With this background, I thought perhaps M. Stefel was Ferdinand Sternfels, but when I looked at the 1850 census of Logan County, Ferdinand was not listed. In fact, he is not listed in Ohio any place in the 1850 census. However, John Gatz, age 24, merchant from Germany, is listed, and also Meyer Stefel, age 30, merchant from Germany. Fanny Stefel, age 23, Abraham, one month, born in Ohio, and Elizabeth, age 20, born in Germany, are also listed.

John Gatz was born in Hergottshausen, Hesse Darmstadt. Just how he was related or connected to Ferdinand is not now known. However, he moved his business to Brookville, Pennsylvania, and Hannah Loebman, Ferdinand's daughter, also lived there. It may be the Loebmans lived there to work for Gatz's obviously very successful business.

This leaves a question of Mena Kaufman's parentage. It was understood in the family, that there was a Kaufman-Rosenberg connection. Alex Rosenberg, who started the Pioneer Store in Cincinnati, in 1845, had a daughter, Flora, who married a Kaufman. His wife, Hannah Rosenberg, gave a deposition to support Jannette Stanfield's claim for a Civil War pension. In it she states that she had known Ferdinand and Mena since they were young. Just what the relationship was is not known, but it was certainly close. It is clear that her daughter Flora had married into Mena's family, but there may have been another connection as well. (The name "Flora" was popular in the Stanfield family. Henrietta Lehman, Ferdinand's daughter, named one of her daughters Flora, and her sister was Flora Huttenbauer.) Nathan Lehman, Henrietta Stanfield's husband, and Ferdinand's son-in-law, was given a large solid gold presentation piece watch by Alex Rosenberg, with an expression of gratitude in it, for help in a real estate transaction in connection with his store. Nathan Lehman was also executor of Alex Rosenberg's estate.

Mena died October 28, 1864, in Hamilton, Ohio, soon after the move there. She may have died in childbirth. She was buried in the Judah Toura Cemetery in Price Hill, Cincinnati, on a lot later transferred to Nathan Lehman from Ferdinand Stanfield. He probably transferred the lot when Nathan's oldest child, Moses, age four, died of typhoid fever. Ferdinand at that time had remarried, to Jannette Allenberg, and had three more children.

Bernice Erlick told me that the children after Mena's death sadly needed a mother, and Jannette gladly gave them care. There seems to have been warm feelings among the children of both mothers. Bernice does not know much about Jannette's parentage. She only remembers that she had three cousins, Jeanette Marx, Helen Marx Kaufman, and Josie Stroheim, all of whom were Allenbergs.

In 1872 Ferdinand was back in Cincinnati with his family. Rose, his youngest child, was the only one born in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Directories list him until 1897, when he died, except for a period between 1888 and 1895. Bernice Erlick says that when her mother was a teenager, the family moved to Omaha, Nebraska, for a time. Bernice owns a Bible presented to Ferdinand Stanfield and inscribed:

To Ferdinand Stanfield
Omaha, June 3, 1890
from R. W. Steel

(R. W. Steel was a Christian minister.)

Ferdinand died August 21, 1897, in Cincinnati, age 72, and is buried in Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery, Row 72, with his second wife, Jannette Allenberg. Bernice gave me his obituary from the paper, but warned me of two mistakes. He did not enlist in the Army, but was drafted, and he left it as Second Lieutenant, not a First Lieutenant. The obituary lists eight children, numerous grandchildren, and two great grandchildren. As Henrietta Lehman had no grandchildren at the time of her father's death, and all of her other siblings but Betty or Bertha as she may have been known, were too young to have grandchildren, it is logical to assume that the two great grandchildren were the grandchildren of Betty or Bertha Stanfield. The last time Betty was listed was in the Cincinnati City Directories in 1873. There is no record of her marriage and no one seems to know where or when she moved from Cincinnati. However she was alive when Ferdinand died, as the paper listed eight surviving children:

Mr. Ferdinand Stanfield died at his residence, 917 West Ninth Street, last Sunday and was buried at the Walnut Hills cemetery Tuesday, August 24. Rabbi C.S. Levi officiated. Mr. Stanfield was a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, coming here 50 years ago. He enlisted during the War in the 106th Regiment O.V.I., was honorably discharged on account of disabilities after being promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. Eight children, numerous grandchildren, and two great grandchildren mourn the loss of this good father in Israel.

Cincinnati Directory Search

As can be noted from the Cincinnati Directory search, Ferdinand used the name Sternfels, Sternfeld, Sternfield, and Stanfield. Using various spellings of names was not unusual at that time. Even legal documents were careless with the spelling of names. Sometimes a deed will list a name two different ways in the same document.

Ferdinand's wife Mena was buried at Judah Toura Cemetery in Price Hill. Her stone shows the name Mena Sternfels. However Ferdinand and Jannette, his second wife, were buried in Walnut Hills. Their stone shows the name Stanfield.

Nat Lehman, Ferdinand's greatgrandson, says that he always heard that when Ferdinand enlisted in the army, the name was put down as Stanfield because the persons who enlisted him were not familiar with German names. However, that cannot be true, as the Ferdinand Stanfield family was listed under the Stanfield name in the 1860 census of Logan County, Ohio.

In the Cincinnati Directories, Bertha must have been Betty, and Sarah was known in the family as Sally.

Bernice Erlick, Ferdinand's granddaughter, says that Ferdinand and his family lived in Omaha, Nebraska, for a few years when Rose was about fourteen years old. That may have been in 1888 when the Cincinnati Directories no longer listed his name. In 1895 he was again listed, and also in 1897, the last year of his life.

Cincinnati Directory Search List

1872 Bertha Sternfield BDS 534 Vine
Hannah Sternfield BDS 534 Vine

1873 Bertha Sternfield--servant 534 Vine
Ferdinand Sternfeldt--dry goods sec Elm & Elder H-14 Oak

1874 Ferdinand Sternfeldt--cutter H-14 Oak

1875 Charlotte Sternfeld BDS 572 Central Ave -- gents furnishing goods
Ferd Sternfeld--cutter

1876 Ferdinand Stanfels--cutter h-111 Pleasant
Charlotte Sternfeld--milliner bds - 111 Pleasant
Hannah Sternfeld 111 Pleasant

1877 Ferdinand Sternfeld -- cutter 606 Elm

1878 Ferdinand Sternfeld -- cutter 606 Elm

1879 Flora Stanfield-- servant 65 W.8th
Ferd Sternfeld--merchant tailor 50 Allison
Frank S. Sternfels--clerk 539 Race BDS 517 Vine

1880 Ferd Sternfeld--cutter h-513 Vine St
Frank Sternfeld--clerk room 753 W.4th h-513 Vine
Anna (probably Hannah) Sternfeld h-515 Vine

1881 Ferd Sternfels--cutter SW.C. 3 & Vine h-513 Vine
Frank Sternfels--clerk--53 W.4th h-513 Vine

1882 Ferdinand Sternfels--cutter h-513 Vine
Frank Sternfels--stock keeper at Louis Guttmans h-513 Vine

1883 Ferd Sternfels--cutter h-20 Mercer
Frank S. Stanfield--traveling salesman J.E.Japp & Col. h-20 Mercer

1884 Ferd Sternfels--cutter h-20 Mercer
Flora Sternfels--saleslady h-515 Vine
Frank S. Sternfels--traveling salesman h-20 Mercer

1885 Ferd Sternfels -- cutter h-20 Mercer
Flora Sternfeld--saleslady h-515 Vine

1886 Ferd Sternfels--clothing renovator 592 Race

1887 Ferdinand Sternfels--tailor 592 Race
Sarah (Sally) Sternfels 464 Main h-592 Race

1895 Ferd Sterfels H-SW.C. 7th & Walnut
Rose Sternfels clerk H-SW.C. 7th & Walnut

1897 Ferdinand Sternfels h 917 W.9th Street
Rose Sternfels clerk-The Bradstreet Co. h-917 W.9th Street

Ferdinand Stanfield's Letter of Resignation from the 106th Regiment, OVI.
February 24, 1863

Head Quartermaster 106th Regt O. V. I.
Camp near Nashville Tenn.
May 24th 1863.

To
Lt. Col. Goddard A.A. Genl
Department of the Cumberland
Colonel

I do hereby tender my unconditional
and immediate Resignation as Second
Lieutenant of Co. D. in the 106th Regt O. V. I.
On account of physical disability so stated
in the enclosed Surgeon's certificate.

In Compliance with Genl Orders No 27. Department
of the Cumberland current Series

I hereby certify

- I That I am not indebted to the United States
- II That I have no government property in my
possession
- III That I have not been absent without Leave
- IV That I have been paid up to the first of
March 1863 and that there are no charges against
me which can affect my pay

Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt Servt

F. Stanfield 2nd Lieutenant
Co. D 106th Regt. O. V. I.

Headquarters
Dept. of the Cumberland
Wilmington, Penn., May 30, 1863.
Special Field Order
No. 147 } (Evening)
}

To " " The resignations of the following
named Officers are hereby accepted, to take effect
from this date.

Disability. 2nd Lt. F. Stanfield, Co. Q, 106th Ohio Inf. ^{Friday} Feb. 28th 1863.

By Command of
Col. Genl Rosecrans:
(Signed) H. Thrall
Capt. and A.A.G.

Official
(Signed) W. B. Dickson
Capt. and A.A.G.

Acceptance of Second Lt. Ferdinand Stanfield's Resignation
from the 106th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 30, 1863

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of Ohio, County of Hamilton, 55:

In the matter of Original Wd. no 661314 of Janette Stanfield
Widow of Ferdinand Stanfield Co. A. 106th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
24th December A. D. 1898 personally appeared before me

A Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County duly authorized to administer oaths,

S. B. Lowenstein aged 70 years, a resident of Cincinnati
to the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio

whose Post Office address is 1314 Walnut Street Cincinnati Ohio

Henrietta Lehman aged 47 years, a resident of Cincinnati
to the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio

whose Post Office address is No. 1425 Main Street Cincinnati Ohio
well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declared in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

That they are well and personally acquainted with
Janette Stanfield since the year 1861 and when also acquainted
with her husband Ferdinand Stanfield up to the year 1897
date of his death, when Mr. Ferdinand Stanfield was married
to Janette Allenburg in the year 1865 he was a Widower his wife
Minnie Stanfield had died in the month of October 1864 and
was buried at the Juda Loxon Cemetery near Cincinnati Hamilton
County Ohio, Miss Janette Allenburg was a young Lady at the
date of her marriage to Ferdinand Stanfield and never remained
prior to said date of marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stanfield have
lived together from the date of marriage to the date of his death
they when never lived apart from each other and never when
divorced, Mrs. Janette Stanfield is a poor old lady she
is not the possessor of Real estate she has no Bonds no Stocks
and no money or interest from when she could make support
herself out dependent on her married children for support.

Mrs. Janette Stanfield has not remarried since the death
of her husband and is still the Widow of Ferdinand Stanfield
to the present date, and the further state that Mr. Ferdinand
Stanfield was not in service of the United States prior to
date of his enlistment in Co. A. 106th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
and not since his discharge from in the year 1863 in
the month of May.

They further declare that they have no interest in said case and are
not concerned in its prosecution.



S. B. Lowenstein
Henrietta Lehman
(Signature of Amusing)

Affidavit of Johanna Rosenberg and Jacob Maas affirming that they knew Ferdinand, Mena, and Jannette Stanfield, taken to help Jannette collect Ferdinand's Civil War service pension, March 11, 1899.

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of Ohio, County of Hamilton, ss:

In the matter of Original No. 661, 31st Gazette Stanfield of
Co. A 106th Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf. a. t. g.

On THIS 11th day of March, A. D. 1899; personally appeared before me

G Notary Public for the aforesaid County duly authorized to administer oaths,

Johanna Rosenberg aged 81 years, a resident of Cincinnati,
in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio

whose Post Office address is No. 712 Richmond Street Cincinnati Ohio

Jacob Maas aged 81 years, a resident of Cincinnati,
in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio

whose Post Office address is Home for the Jewish Agent and Infirmary Brunetar Cincinnati,
well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declared in relation to aforesaid case as
follows:

That they have known Mr. Ferdinand Stanfield as a boy
(Note - Adams should state how they gain a knowledge of the facts to which they testify)
when he went to school and that they recollect well when
Ferdinand Stanfield was married to Minnie Kaufman
in this City and they recollect also when his wife Minnie died
in the year 1864. Ferdinand Stanfield was duly married
twice, first to Minnie Kaufman in the year 1856 or 1858,
and to Jannette Altenborg in the year 1865. and they
further state that they are positive that Ferdinand
Stanfield was not married prior to the date of his
marriage to Minnie Kaufman in the years they have
stated above and the reason of knowing is from personal
acquaintance with him as a school boy and with his two
wives Minnie and Jannette Stanfield.

They further declare that they have no interest in said case and are not concerned
in its prosecution.

They further declare that they have no interest in said case and are not concerned
in its prosecution.

All affidavits by mark, the previous day



Johanna Rosenberg
Jacob Maas

Grant of Civil War service pension to Jannette Stanfield,
March 28, 1899

CERTIFICATE DIVISION.

3-165 bb.

Act of June 27, 1890.

NOTICE OF ISSUE AND FEES.

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

Washington, D. C., March 28, 1899

Medium

Herewith is transmitted a certificate, No. 476, 3¹/₂ for One pension, issued this day in your favor, accompanied by a voucher for the amount now due and payable thereon.

You should execute the voucher in accordance with the printed instructions and return it to the pension agent at Cincinnati who will then send directly to your address, a check for the pension due.

Your recognized attorney None

of, whose fee is dollars, which is payable by the pension agent.

Very respectfully,

Jannette Stanfield, Chas. D. C. Gandy
Cincinnati, Ohio 2 Commissioner.

MARRIED

On the 19th day of June A. D. 1865
and
by me, a Rabbi D. Lilienthal
Ferdinand Stanfield
Janette Allenberg

THE STATE OF OHIO,
HAMILTON COUNTY, O. } ss.

PROBATE COURT.

I, HOWARD FERRIS, Sole Judge and Ex-Officio Clerk of
the PROBATE COURT, within and for the County aforesaid do hereby certify that the
foregoing entry of the marriage of Ferdinand Stanfield
and Janette Allenberg
is correctly copied from the record of marriages in said County, which record is now in said
Probate Court in pursuance of law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
Seal of the said Court at Cincinnati, this 15th

day of Sept. A. D. 1897

Howard Ferris
Probate Judge and Ex-Officio Clerk.

By J. W. Sprague
Deputy Clerk.

Deed of sale, June 8, 1867, from Ferdinand and Mina Stanfield,
of property in Logan County (prior to their move to Butler County).

F. Stanfield

To
John Maas

I, F. Stanfield, do now all agree by these presents that
Ferdinand Stanfield and Mina Stanfield
his wife, of the County of Logan and State of Ohio
in consideration of the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, to us paid
by John Maas of the County of Butler State of Ohio have begun
and sold, and do hereby grant and convey unto the said John Maas his
heirs and assigns forever, the following premises, situate in the county of
Logan in the State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follow:
Lot Number (119) one hundred and nineteen in the Town of
Bellefontaine Ohio as the same is known and designated on the
Recorded plat of said Town, to have and to hold said premises
with the appurtenances, unto the said John Maas, his heirs and assigns
forever. And the said Ferdinand Stanfield and Mina Stanfield
his wife for themselves and their heirs, do hereby covenant with said
John Maas his heirs and assigns, that they are lawfully seized of the premises
aforesaid; that said premises are free and clear from all incumbrances what-
ever; and that they will forever warrant and defend the same, with the
appurtenances, unto the said John Maas, his heirs and assigns, against
the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever. In testimony whereof
the said Ferdinand Stanfield and Mina Stanfield, his wife have
hereunto set their hands and seals this sixth day of June in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged,
in presence of
R. F. Johnston
William Lee

Two dollars
commence
negative
Stamp
Attala
June 8th 1867

Ferdinand Stanfield
Mina Stanfield

The State of Ohio Logan County ss.

Before me R. F. Johnston a Notary Public in and for said county
personally appears the above named Ferdinand Stanfield and Mina
Stanfield wife of the said Ferdinand Stanfield, and acknowledges the
signing and sealing of the foregoing conveyance, to be their voluntary act and
deed; and the said Mina Stanfield being at the same time examined
by me, appears and apart from her husband, and the contents of said
instrument made known to her by me she then declared that she did
voluntarily sign, seal, and acknowledge the same, and that she is
still satisfied therewith. This 6th day of June A.D. 1867, as to the
R. F. Johnston
Notary Public

Ref. No. 1251889 William Beckell & wife
and June 24, 1868 To

Deed of purchase of property in Butler County
by Ferdinand Stanfield, May 28, 1868

Subscribunder Ferdinand Stanfield within this man, that I, William Beckell, & wife
of Hamilton, Ohio, in consideration of Eleven Thousand and fifty Dollars.
To me paid by Ferdinand Stanfield of Hamilton, the receipt whereof is
humbly acknowledged, does fully convey and convey to the said Ferdinand
Stanfield and his heirs and assigns forever, the following Real Estate
viz; fifty feet out of the northeast corner of a lot of, one hundred and
twenty, in the original tract of the town of Hamilton this, being measured
at the northeast corner of said lot running thence westwardly along the north
line of said lot fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with the same
forty-eight (48) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with the north line
of said lot fifty feet to the east line of said lot; thence southwardly along
the east line of said lot fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning. It is hereby
understood that building off the east side of said lot as described, is to
be reserved for, for an alley, together with all fixtures and appurtenances
belonging; to have and to hold the same to the said Ferdinand Stan-
field and his heirs and assigns forever. The grantor and his heirs and assigns
humbly concur in this grant and his heirs and assigns, that the title, so
conveyed, is clear, free and unencumbered; and that he will pray, warrant
and defend, the same against all claims whatsoever. In witness whereof, the
said William Beckell and Martha Beckell his wife, who hereby relinquish-
es all her right and claim of dower in the said tract of land and premises,
hereunder set their hands and seals, this twenty eighth day of May, in the
year Eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

In presence of:
Virginia Lantz
W. E. Brum

W. Beckell
Martha Beckell
W. E. Brum
M. Beckell May 28, 1868

State of Ohio, Butler County, S. S. I do solemnly swear, that on this 28th day of May
in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, before
me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally known
to me, William Beckell and Martha Beckell, his wife, the grantees in the above
Conveyance, and acknowledged the signing and sealing the same, to be
humbly acknowledged, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and
that the said Martha Beckell, wife of the said William Beckell, being exam-
ined by me, doth acknowledge and affirm her said husband and co-trustee of said
Deed, being by me made known and explained to her, as the Statute directs;
declares that she doth voluntarily sign, seal, and acknowledge the same,
and that she is fully satisfied therewith, as her act and deed, for the uses
and purposes therein mentioned, I, a Notary Public in and for said
County, being named and affixed my Notarial Seal on this day and year last
written,

W. E. Brum Notary Public

I hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the seal of the Notary Public
aforesaid, duly canceled as required by law. W. E. Brum, N. P. B. O.

Deed of sale of Ferdinand and Jannette Stanfield's property
in Butler County, prior to their move to Cincinnati
at May 2 1875. Ferdinand Stanfield
February 25, 1875
at May 5 1875
Peter Buder
R B C O
for D
+
Sarah Meyer
Now all Men by these Presents
To That Ferdinand Stanfield and Jannette
Stanfield his wife of Hamilton County
in consideration of One Thousand Dollars to them
paid by Sarah Meyer of the same place the receipt where
of is hereby acknowledged do hereby grant, Bargain
Sell and convey to the said Sarah Meyer her heirs and assigns
for ever the following described Real Estate to wit: Fifty
feet out of the north east corner of Lot No One hundred
and Twenty (120) on the original plat of the Town of Stan
field. The boundaries at the north east corner of said
lot running thence westwardly along the north line of
said lot fifty (50) feet thence southwardly parallel with
Front Street Fifty eight (58) feet thence eastwardly parallel
with the south line of said lot fifty (50) feet to the east
line of said lot thence northwardly along the east line
of said lot fifty eight feet to the place of beginning
It is hereby understood that twelve feet off of the east
line of said lot as a way described is to be reserved from
the wall and all the Estate, Title and Interest of the
said Ferdinand Stanfield and Jannette Stanfield in
the other in law or in Equity of mind to the said premises
is given with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same
belonging to have and to hold the same to the one
of the said Sarah Meyer her heirs and assigns forever.

One the 25th day of February 1855, Jeannette Steinfeld
her husband and his wife for themselves and his executors and re-
presentatives as hereby orient with the said Stark
Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand, his heirs and assigns that the title so con-
cerned in the said Plaintiff, by way of the said Plaintiff
& his wife, the said Ferdinand, Steinfeld, Jeannette
Steinfeld his wife do hereby release, their right
and expectancy of Downing the said premises now here-
unto set their hand and Seal this 25th day of February in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fifty five.

Signed Sealed Acknowledged
Subscribed in presence of us: —
J. M. Ryan.
F. J. Ryan.

Ferdinand Steinfeld.
J. Steinfeld

The wife of the subscriber — in the 25th
day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five
the subscriber a Notary Public in and for said County of
Hamilton, State of Ohio, and his wife Jeannette Steinfeld
his wife the subscribers in for the said Deed acknowledged
the beginning of this day, thereof to be their voluntary act
done for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.
That the said Jeannette Steinfeld wife of the said Sub-
scriber Ferdinand, being examined by me, her husband and ap-
pet from his said husband of the contents of said Deed
being by me made known and explained to her as the
Statute directs, declared that she did voluntarily sign
the same and that she is still
satisfied therewith as her act done for the uses and
purposes therein mentioned. In Testimony whereof
I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my
Notarial Seal on the day and year aforesaid.

J. M. Ryan, Notary Public
Hamilton County, Ohio

Indiansapolis & Chicago at 5 p. m.
Oxford & Connersville at 8:40 a. m.
Darrtown & Fair Haven at 3 p. m.
Symmes' Corner & Mt. Healthy at 7 a. m. on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
1-3w

W. H. BLAIR, P. M.

NEW GOODS!

NOW RECEIVING AT THE

Tailoring and Clothing Establishment

—OR—

MAAS & STANFIELD,
Hamilton House Building.

A large stock of the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

to be sold at the

LOWEST RATES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHES,

VESTINGS,

CASSIMERES,

&c., &c.

From which we will manufacture

Garments of all kinds in the best Styles.

We have the

Most Fashionable Cutter

in town—Mr. BABEL.

NEW STYLES OF GOODS,

Furnishing Goods of Every Description.

AND ALL CHEAP, CHEAP FOR CASH.

MAAS & STANFIELD,

November 1st, 1864.

1-38

GOLD!

ONE OZ. OR SMALL QUANTITIES MAY

A miles of Hamilton, will be sold upon
able terms, if application is made soon.
sion given for seeding.

A FARM of 163 acres of land ~~in~~ in
Collinsville Station, on the East
Hamilton Railroad. This is No. 1 in
good Frame Buildings, good Fences, 40
Timber, and well supplied with water.

A FARM of 121 Acres in Milford To
Campa ~~in~~ Collinsville, 30 miles from
part upland, with good Stone Quarry, a
Turnpike road.

A FARM of 80 Acres in Hanover To
two miles from Hamilton, on turnpike
no young Orchard, good timber, all
conveniences.

A FARM of 160 acres of land with
1 mile of Hamilton, with Frame Buil-
barn on good turnpike road.

200 ACRES OF LAND

In Green County, Indiana; 120 acres of
40 acres of timber, 60 acres under fence,
acres under cultivation, with dwelling.
This land will be traded for other prope-

CITY PROPERTY

A FINE OPPORTUNITY to obtain a
Homestead, upon easy terms, in the
Ward, in proximity to the principal bu-
ildings.

Auction Sales.

WE will sell at public auction on the
1st inst., on Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 2
P. M., that splendid lot of ground in the
Ward, in the North East corner of Second
Heaton streets, fronting 100 feet on Second
84 feet on Second street, together with the
dwelling house, wood house, and other im-
provements, among which is one of the
best in the city of Hamilton.

ALSO; will sell at public auction, on the
1st inst., on Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 2 o'clock
P. M., if not sooner disposed of at private
New Cottingo Dwelling House, con-
sisting of four rooms; situated on the West side of
North of Vine street, in the Third Ward
Hamilton; large lot, 50x100 back to a
Good stable, wood house, etc., all
conveniences.

ALSO; a valuable lot, 60x100, situated
South-East corner of Second and Vine
in the Third Ward.

ALSO; a desirable two-story frame
situate on the North-East corner of Fox
Brickyard streets, in the immediate vic-
inity of the manufacturers, on the upper hy-
dro. Contains five rooms, good cellar, well
timbered stable and wood house. Lot 40
feet in depth, 20 feet wide.

Reasons for German Emigration in the Nineteenth Century

In order to understand why so many Germans came to America in the 1800's, it is necessary to review some of the calamities, wars, and depressions which occurred in Nineteenth Century Europe. This emigration resulted in the United States having Germans as its largest ethnic group after the year 1870.

Western Europe was ravaged by wars in the 19th Century. The French Army under Napoleon renewed its campaign against Austria in 1800 and invaded southern Germany. French soldiers at that time were not always paid, and they laid waste and pillaged the countryside. At this time Germany was comprised of many small states with their own rulers. As a result of the French wars, a confederation of the Rhine was organized under French influence in 1806. Napoleon was to protect Germany, and the end of the Holy Roman Empire was complete. The confederation consisted of Bavaria, Wuertenberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and twelve smaller states. This confederation was the start of national unification in Germany.

In 1816 the worst agricultural catastrophe in memory occurred, the climax of a series of bad years. There was no summer that year on both sides of the Atlantic. In Europe there were heavy cold, frost, rains, and floods. The potatoe crop in Ireland was poor, and the oat crop was a failure. There were few grain reserves left in Europe, with resulting inflation of food prices. Hunger-typhus broke out in Westphalia and Silesia. Huge numbers of Germans from Southwest Germany emigrated to the New World, on a scale comparable to the earlier emigration from Ireland.

In 1824 great floods on the Rhine and its tributaries destroyed vineyards and orchards, sweeping away buildings and crops in the fields. This started a new wave of emigration to the United States.

Various diseases caused distress for the peoples of Europe. In 1822 there were famine and bubonic plague in Germany, and cholera over most of Western Europe. In 1830-33 there was a worldwide influenza epidemic, resulting in many deaths. These epidemics continued for many years.

In 1828, thirty thousand emigrants from Europe entered the United States, not knowing if they would find work. That winter was one of the coldest on record, with hardly any fuel available. Prices of food rose and with that came economic crisis in Europe. Bread riots broke

out in many cities; farms of prosperous men were attacked and their cattle killed by starving peoples who also opened the granaries for food. All of this resulted in more emigration to America. Germans from Hesse and Bavaria started a colony in Arkansas. Unfortunately, many ships carrying emigrants were wrecked at sea, causing hundreds of deaths.

In 1837 there was another major financial crisis in Europe. As if all these trials were not enough, the potatoe rot struck in Holland, Ireland, and Germany, then spread all across Europe. With this there was general crop failure coupled with more financial crisis.

Then in 1848 all of the major states in Germany experienced revolutions. These were caused by liberalism and nationalism and resulted in liberal reforms. After 1849 there was a right-wing reactions to these reforms. There was a huge exodus of emigrants caused by these revolutions. The people who left at that time were called the 48'ers.

Germans, including Jews, who came to America in the 1830's, wrote glowing reports home urging friends and relative to emigrate. This increased the floods of immigrants in the 1840's. In my reading of the Cincinnati census reports of the time, I discovered that a preponderance of the names were German, and listed German principalities as places of birth. About the only ones not listed as foreign-born were the children of immigrants.

Many of the Germans took ships to Albany, and came via the Erie Canal to other places. They came to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, and many other places. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, were known as the German Triangle.

Special Reasons for Jewish Emigration

Jews had, in addition, special reasons for leaving Germany. Small German states were ruled by various royal families. Conditions for the Jews changed as the rulers changed. A kingdom with a fairly benign ruler could deteriorate quickly when a new ruler took power and enacted harsh laws. At such times Jews faced great difficulties. During the 1820's and 1830's, anti-semitism in Bavaria was especially severe.

In many places Jews were restricted to certain occupations. Often they were not allowed to be shop keeper or traders, and could not farm. They were also not allowed to attend certain schools. This restricted them to low-paying peddling. Many became butchers or tailors.

Also, they were not allowed to own land in some places. Marriages were limited, and there were strict quotas on the number of Jews in each district. There were special taxes on Jews, even on emigrees. It was a time before birth control and many families had ten to twelve children. This meant that the young could not be permanent residents, and had to move. Lottie (or Lottchen) Sternfels, Ferdinand's neice, came to this country by herself at age fourteen. It was arranged for her to go to a home in New York City, where she was supposed to help with the housework and do fine sewing. Probably like arrangements were made for many of the young. It may even be that Ferdinand came to the United States in this manner.

Ancestry of Ferdinand Sternfels (Stanfield)

In 1991, Carl Henry Levy, a greatgrandson of Ferdinand Stanfield, hired a genealogist, Marie-Odile Peres (24 Quai Rouget de Lisle, 67000 Strasbourg, France), to do research in Germany on the Sternfels family. In addition to the typed report which follows, she wrote in a letter to Carl Henry, and I quote:

"One assumes that before the name Sternfels was applied to the family, only the first name of the first representative was known: Susskind, whose children thereafter, carried the family name Sternfels. As you know, the first name alone was given, and often matched the first name of the father for Jewish families of the Seventeenth Century; especially as the number of Jewish families was strictly limited, one presumes that this first Susskind came to Erfelden, and was the common ancestor of the children listed on the chart."

ERFELDEN :

Jewish family STERNFELS

Born in ERFELDEN (presently information in Kreissauschuss
des Kreises GROSS GERAU, GROSS GERAU)

Ferdinand STERNFELS (former name : FEIST STERNFELS)

Date of birth : 8 august 1825
(nor marriage, nor death in ERFELDEN) : did not marry
Mina KAUFMANN in Erfelden about 1845 apparently.

Parents of FEIST are :
MEYER STERNFELS and wife Sara SPRINZ in Erfelden

Brothers and sisters of Feist (Ferdinand) in ERFELDEN are :

ISAAC the eldest or known later as : Chaussée Itzig in documents
born 20 april 1823 in Erfelden
married 1) the 9 september 1856 to : Betschen STERNFELS
(she was born the 19 november 1836 and died 22d february 1874 in
Erfelden)
married 2) Regina MEYER

ISAAC : died in Erfelden : the 10 january 1893

ABRAHAM third son
born Erfelden 28 june 1827
married Babette BRUCHFELD from Crunstadt

SPRINTZ : born 11 september 1829
no further information

ZERLINE : born 30 december 1831
no further information

BERLA : last child born ..
marries 30 april 1850 Zerla BRUCHFELD in Crunstadt
Died : 4 august 1884 aged 63 years.

Children born to : ISAAC (Chaussée Itzig) born 20 april 1823 are :
MEIER : born 13 june 1857
Died 4 june 1870
JULIUS
born 22d april 1860
BERNHARD
born 30 august 1860
ABRAHAM born 30 march 1865
died 30 april 1865
SETHE
born 22d july 1866
JOHANNA died 28 april 1870 5 months old

This ISRAEL had foll owing children born :
ITZIG born 1834 married 1860
BEHLE or Bettchen born 19 november 1836
died 22d february 1874
married : 9.9. 1856 :
Isaak STERNFELS (Chaussée ITZIG born 24 march 1823
died 10 1 1893) his cousin

BRAUENLE born 24 november 1838
SCHERON born 20 march 1840
died 22d march 1841
ABRAHAM born 13 march 1842
died 7 august 1843
MAIER born 30 june 1844
married 19 may 1869
to Malchen Marie from Hahn
MARX born 6 october 1848

Children born to ITZIG 1st son of ISRAEL were :
JULIUS : born 17 july 1863
WENT TO LOUISIANA in August 1880
ADOLF born 27 july 1865
BERTHA born 17 february 1867
SIMON born 15 september 1868
ABRAHAM born 10 march 1870
ROSA born 6 december 1871

Children born to MAIER born 1844 married 1869
are :
ROSA born 27 july 1871
JULIUS born 27 april 1873
MATHILDA born 14 july 1874 died 8 september 1874

Third son of JACOB STERNFELS was : ABRAHAM STERNFELS
born 12 august 1789
died 28 september 1857 aged 70 years
married 1) to Gutel MOYESES from Kriztel
married 2) Martha SCHOTT born about 1800 died 28 nov. 1868
aged 68 years and 4 months (house n°8 at that time in Erfelden)

Their children were :
MOYESES : born 1813 died 27 march 1843 aged 30 years
MEIER : born 1814 died 21st may 1829 aged 15 years 1 month
ISAAK : born 1816 died 15 april 1836 aged 17 and 10 months
GUTEL : born 16 june 1825 died 16 august 1826 - a GUTTEL (born c.1720)
SIMON born 15 july 1827 died 27 august 1879
others died soon so : Lazarus, Israel, Feist, Esaia, Marx, Nathan
One JOSEPH born : 21 october 1844
(all by the two marriages of ABRAHAM and Gutel 1) Marta 2)

not the grandmother of LAZARD MEISS

Children born to : ABRAHAM born 28 june 1827 are :

MEIER : born 16 july 1860
BERTHA 15 september 1861
SARA : 12 february 1863
LINA 9 september 1864
LOTTCHEN 12 august 1865
ANNA 29 april 1866
ISAAC 26 april 1868
JOHANNA 29 november 1869
BERNHARD 13 november 1870
GUSTAV 28 may 1872
AUGUST 12 april 1874

Children born to BERLA born .. married 1850
and died 4 august 1884 are :

BERTHA 19 july 1850
BETSCHEN 5 january 1852
MEIER 13 november 1853
NETT1 5 september 1855
MARX 15 march 1867
THEODOR 12 march 1870
MONETTA 2d may 1857

Information on the parents of FEIST STERNFELS born 1825

MEYER STERNFELS the father
was born : about 1789 in Erfelden
he died in ERFELDEN : the 27th june 1851
aged(62) years
Married to :
SARA SPRINZ who died the 1st january 1863 in Erfelden
aged : (65) years. (so born about 1798)
Their house in Erfelden : number 56 at that time.

NOTE : in the grave yard of ERFELDEN, the grave of MAYER (or MEYER, ME1R) who died 1851 is still to be seen and well kept (jewish cemetery of Gross Gerau). Other members of the STERNFELS family are buried there as well.

I have been told in the town hall that one family member is : JULIUS STERNFELS who was the hero of the novel by ERNST GLAESER (which he wrote in year 1928) entitled "JAHRGANG 1902" where Julius Sternfels is given the pseudonym of LEO SILBERSTEIN.

Parents of MEYER STERNFELS and SARA SPRINTZ or Sprinz are :

JACOB STERNFELS and NN :
the father of three sons (one of them MEYER born 1789 died 1851 your ancestor)
second : ISAREL STERNFELS : born 1797 died 15 january 1854 in Erfelden
aged 57 years
Married : SARA GOLDSCHMIDT from Assenheim (born 1809 + 15.9.1884 aged 75 years)

Parents of JACOB (father of three sons Israel, Meyer and Abraham) were :
 ISAAC ABRAHAM STERNFELS married to BRAUNLE from GEROLDSTEIN (Pfaltz)

Parents of ISAAC ABRAHAM was :
 ABRAHAM (Jud Abraham) Sternfels named and mentionned, not dates.

Parents of this line were :

ITZIG, the jew, mentionned around 1705 in ERFELDEN

Earlier STERNFELS mentions could not be connected precisely from town accounts :

SUSSKIND, Schutz Verwandter Jud zu Erfelden : in 1632 several sales; probably related (no certitude).

The others in a line of descentance were attested by former family line set into table from all source of documents :
 civil records (late)
 contracts ; tomb stones, censuses, yearly jewish taxes,
 population by houses in Erfelden etc..

STERNFELS family

6. ITZIG, about 1705
 5. ABRAHAM his son
 4. ISAAC ABRAHAM his son oo Bräunle von Geroldstein
 3. JACOB his son

ISRAEL	2. MEYER	ABRAHAM	his three sons
	x 1789		
	+ 27 june 1851 (tombstone in Gross Gerau jewish grave- yard)		
	SPRINTZ		
	x 1798 + 1.1. 1863		
ISAAK	ABRAHAM	SPRINTZ	ZERLINE
Chaussée			
Itzig)			

1. FEIST or FERDINAND BIRLA
 born 8 8 1825

The Jews of Erfelden

A genealogist sent the following history of the Jews of Erfelden to Carl Henry Levy, a great grandson of Ferdinand Stanfield. When I first started to read it I could not understand why so much attention and time was devoted to Ernst Glaeser's Class of 1902. True, it was a well-known book and highly acclaimed in Germany. But why was it so well known still today in Erfelden that the genealogist was told of it there? After reading this history, and coming from a small town myself, I understood why a book detailing such an incident involving a local family would have been a *cause celebre*.

The tale, at least in this translation, skips from the fictional story to the actual historical incident in Erfelden back and forth several times, and is a bit confusing. After reading the whole history of Erfelden it became apparent that the story and/or incident profoundly influenced the town and actually caused extra humiliation and harm to the Jews there.

The book Class of 1902 was published in 1928 and translated into twenty-three languages, and published in this country in the 1930's. It was revised in 1978. A copy is available in the Cincinnati Public Library, and presumably other libraries.

* * *

Erfelden

Rabbinat Darmstadt II (Orthodox)
 Synagoge sect 1877 in der Neugasse 30
 Freidhofsverband Grofs-Gerau

History 17th to 19th Century

1830-25 Jewish inhabitants in Erfelden
 1905-44 Jewish inhabitants in Erfelden
 (4.43% of entire population)
 1933-35 Jewish inhabitants in Erfelden

The first found papers go back to the Thirty Years War. On January 16, 1632, the Jew Susskind of Erfelden reports to President of Karsgach. He confirms that he is respected and protected (a protected Jew) and is writing this report. The Swedes, who had invaded Erfelden, took everything from him--food, animals, household goods, etc. They did not kill his wife or children. The locals are witnessing.

Itzig the Jew, born 1705, built Hofreite (a home or property) in Erfelden. He is recognized as the patriarch of the living Sternfels (who lived in Erfelden until 1938), in the genealogy worked on by Philip Schaefer. Beginning at the 19th Century the Erfelden Jews went to synagogue service at Wolfskehlen. Since 1860 the Erfelden were thinking of starting their own Jewish synagogue. In 1867 Israel Sternfels, Sarah born Goldsmith and nine consorts named Isaak Sternfels I, Berle Sternfels, Abraham Sternfels II, Isaak Sternfels II, Markus Sternfels, Simon Sternfels, Kreibe Freitag and Isaak Freitag, bought the Hofreite (property) from the estate of Jacob Schmanger. In 1869 the owners wanted to sell part of the estate (Ff T/108, 109, and 110.2). The rest 110 4/10 and 111 they wanted to keep. They started to build already the frame and the contract was confirmed, but they couldn't buy it and the old owner kept it. Only in 1875 they succeeded in building a Jewish congregation. The synagogue began services December 6, 1877 (first service). At this point there were only eight Jewish families in Erfelden, among them Sternfels.

Julius Sternfels of the Novel

Julius Sternfels, the son of the manufacturer and grain dealer Julius Sternfels who was born in 1877, was written about under the pseudonym Leo Silberstein by the author Ernst Glaeser in his novel entitled Class of 1902. In his book he describes the realities of the year 1914, just before the start of the First World War. The story is set in Gross-Gerau and takes place in the public school. Nowadays the school is Praelat-Diehl Gymnasium. In the first paragraph the narrator describes the gym class as a military drill. His fellow schoolmate (Leo Silberstein) did not want to participate in the drill. The gym instructor is delighted with his sissy note excusing him from military exercises. Suddenly the teacher stops teaching gym and he puts his glasses on his nose, and dictates twenty-five knee bends for Silberstein, because the third time they were counting he slept. The boy breaks down under the knee bends. The teacher is worried about the scandal (not the boy). After all, the teacher is not concerned about a harmless joke on a Jewish boy but what the press would say. He wants no press and no scandal. Because of his position as a teacher he has a great fear of publicity.

Hans Diehl of Gross-Gerau went to visit with Ernst Glaeser (the book's author) and visited Julius Sternfels' school. The real gym teacher, Simon Schwarz, was also a Jew, and friendly toward Julius Sternfels, and saw that he got medical attention after this incident. Because of his injury Julius Sternfels was no longer able to go to school after 1916.

In the novel the gym teacher was anti-Semitic. He is sadistic and doesn't allow weakness. He says Jews count money all day long and are cowards, but he is afraid of public opinion. Silberstein's father gives his son this advice: "Only us Jews have to pay for the smallest kind word. We cannot be indebted to anyone or we are lost. The others will get their due in the afterlife; the Jews must be good on earth. That is the fate of our people."

The author understands and feels sorry for the fate of the Jews, but it is strange to him. "As far as I could observe in our little town they are friendly to everyone, even those they know are their enemies." The narrator calls them cowards in his mind, but even so theirs is a different kind of cowardice than we are used to. It is not the kind of cowardice that goes away--on the contrary it stays and forces the person to live with it, but is different from what a hero would do. He points out that the Jews had the same rights as all other citizens but they were treated as less. He thinks of the tone of voice in which the families of the little village spoke the word "Jew"--even his father who strove to be an honorable citizen, always had to take an extra breath in his voice to say the word: "Hmm Jude."

Glaeser's book proves that Jews and Christians living together was a problem even before the Nazis came into power; there was already anti-Semitism. Glaeser wrote in 1928; the main subject of his story is the beginning of the First World War. The story begins with the knee bends which the sick Silberstein was forced to do in gym. At the beginning of the war Silberstein dies. The real Sternfels was born in 1920 after the war and died of tuberculosis.

Ten years after the novel was written, on the day after Kristallnacht, the Jewish men of Gross-Gerau and the outlying communities were gathered in the market place and forced to do the knee bends again in public, like the character in the novel Leo Silberstein. After that embarrassment they were deported to Buchenwald. In 1939 the Second World War was started. The novel of Ernst Glaeser can also be taken as a prophecy of it. Possibly Isidor May and Abraham Sternfels belonged to the men deported from the market place November 12, 1938. Only in January 1940 was it reported by the person in charge of Erfelden that it was without Jews (Juden-frei) (Staatsarchiv DA, 219 Gestapoaketen).

In 1933 thirty-five Jewish inhabitants lived in Erfelden. The family Isaak Kahn, Bahnhofstrasse 3, was moved in 1926 from Leeheim to Erfelden. They lived in the house of Max Sternfels. They were butchers and cattle traders. Isaak Kahn dealt with farm animals. His son was killed by euthanasia and Mr. and Mrs. Kahn and the rest of the family fled to the USA.

The family Isidor May, Bahnhofstrasse 10, dealt with animal skins. In 1936 Isidor and Selma May sold the 400 gm (very large) warehouse to Martin Glock. Selma May born Bonnem fled to Tennessee (USA) and it is not known whether the husband and children were successful in leaving Germany. In the memorial book a Isidor May, January 1, 1983, was mentioned as disappeared in Minsk.

Abraham Sternfels (de Itzig) lived with his wife and children, Sally and Julius, in Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 65. They traded horses and spices and it is known that Sally Sternfels also came to the USA.

Abraham Sternfels lived with his wife and his children, Arthur, Selma, Kary, and Irma in Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 40. He traded also with herds and was also a butcher. The butchershop was in the house of his older brother August Sternfels, who lived in Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 33. August Sternfels moved July 7, 1936 from Erfelden to Plattenberg. He died December 27, 1942 in Theresienstadt. Arthur and Kary Sternfels were successful in fleeing to the USA.

Julius Sternfels, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 18, was the last board member of the Jewish or Israelite community of culture in Erfelden. He owned a manufacture warehouse and dealt in grains. His oldest son Julius died at the age of 17. He is remembered in the novel as Leo Silberstein. His other sons Max and Ludwig were the most known in Erfelden. Ludwig was a character in Kerweborsch (probably a festival). After the Second World War Ludwig Sternfels...aus...Johannisburg South Africa sent packages to Erfelden.

Markus Sternfels, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 11, also a butcher and cattle trader, left Erfelden in 1936. He escaped the Nazis and went to New York.

Simon Sternfels lived in Bahnstrasse 22. His business was animal trading, butter, and oil. March 23, 1936, his possessions were forcibly auctioned off. This auction was a result of the continuing boycott of all Jewish stores in 1933. Up to that point Simon Sternfels had been very prosperous and he could even afford a Planwagen (an automobile or sort of vehicle). With his wagon he drove the team from Turnverein to the games. Information from P.Melchior.

April 1, 1933, the Nazi storm troopers stood in front of all Jewish stores and they kept the customers from entering. If someone dared to come in anyway they were photographed and posted on billboards and were even punished. Of the fate of Simon Sternfels whose son Herman was killed in a motorbike race nothing is known after he left Erfelden. His son Sigismund Sternfels lives in New York, USA.

Martha Sternfels, Neugasse 61, left together with Jenny Sternfels, January 26, 1935, from Erfelden and flet to Tel Aviv, Palestine.

The synagogue (Neugasse 30) was sold to Philip Glock in 1937.

After 1945

After World War II Julius Sternfels, Arthur Sternfels, and Erna Kahn contacted people from their homeland. Philip Schaefer was the Nazi leader of Erfelden about 1936. In 1949 he wrote the family history of the Sternfels and the history of the Jews of Erfelden. First he chronicles the old Jewish Congregations in Mainz and Worms and he mentions the history of the Grass-Gerauer Synagogue from the 16th Century up to Kristallnacht. At the end he documents the origin of Jewish culture in Erfelden. He mentions the letter of Susskind from the President of Karsgach (1632) and the fire book (record) from the years 1720-1827.

In the last chapter Philip Schaefer mentions the beginning of the Jewish Congregation in Erfelden. In the time after the war, when the Germans are busy with the restoration and pushing away the past it is extraordinary that someone remembers Jewish culture. Philip Schaefer's story of the Erfelden Jews ends before his personal remembrance.

He looks into the time of the Nazis in Documentation Riedstadt im Faschismus in 1987.

More documentation is from Peter Melchior. The Foererverein (a new organization) of Jewish culture in the area of Gross-Gerau, that was formed in 1989. They bought the former synagogue of Erfelden to start a demonstration center.



Leguminosakarte von Ludwig Sternfels

Es wird hiermit bestimmt, daß der Inhaber dieser Karte berechtigt ist, für die Person, welche
Thaupter zu Wahlen, Wahlteilungen
mit Wahl- und Wahlergebnissen
über die Wahlkreise und Wahlbezirke
abzugeben.

Zur Beachtung

Diese Legitimationskarte gilt nur für den Inhaber einer
inhaberlosen freien Gewerbebetriebe, für den seinen Dien-
sten dienende Beamte und für Handlungsgesellen. Sie
wird während der Ausübung des Rechtsganges mitge-
führt und auf eingesetzten Poststellen sorgfältig ver-
treten. Sie ist nicht übertragbar.

Diese Karte berechtigt den Inhaber, für die Zwecke
dieses Gewerbebetriebs.

Im Innern: A. Bestellungen auf Waren zu führen
B. Waren aufzutesten.

Zu A.

1. Auf zweckbetriebserlaubnissen kann der Karteninhaber
die ihm zugesetzten Poststellen aufstellen
2. Eine Aufstellungserlaubnis darf auf Warenbezirke aufstellen
3. Bei Auslieferungen in andere Gewerbebetriebe

Nur Beachtung

Diese Legitimationssätze gilt nur für den Inhaber eines
inhaberlichen stehenden Gewerbebetriebs, für den keinen Dien-
sten leistende Betriebe und für Handlungsgesellschaften. Sie
muss während der Ausübung der Rechtsgeschäfte einiges-
tützen und auf überprüfbare Verlangen auseinanderstel-
len. Sie ist nicht übertragbar.

Diese Karte betrifft den Inhaber, für die Güter
dieses Gewerbedienstes.

13

3. Reflektierende Reflexionen kann der Ausgangswinkel bei unverzerrten Reflexionen erhalten
oder Reflexionen mit Drehungswinkel erhalten
bei Reflexionen in einem gekrümmten Raum

Identity Card of Ludwig Sternfels

Description on card states August 26, Hair--dark brown; eyes--grey; physical appearance--strong

On the right side it states that it is herewith certified that the owner of this card is authorized to purchase for the firm of Julius Sternfels of Erfelden--grains and artificial fertilizer.

The paragraph below states that this card is only good for a person involved in domestic business for those employed as traveling salesmen and agents. The card must be in the possession of this person while performing those activities and must be shown to the authorities on request.

This card authorizes the owner to pursue the following activities:
1. the card owner can seek orders to sell merchandise
2. he can try to purchase merchandise

Notice of Forced Auction of Property of Sternfels Family,
March 23, 1936, Erfelden, Germany

Izwangsersteigerung

K 33/34  **Universität Regensburg**  **Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik**

Brigittensammler und ihre Reise u. F.
ofession Sternfels Zt., Handelsmann
Elinos Sternfels geb. black, dessen Ehefrau
bees. c) Sigmar Sternfels, d) Ester Sternfels

Montag Den 23. Februar 1936 nach mittags 2 Uhr

3000 betreuevallen. Groot ouf dat nothous in erfelaen

अर्द्धांश्चात् अस्ति ।

In Beträgen mögliche Verteilung der Zuschlagsvollstreckung auf Interessenten des Zuschlagsverfahrens, der Rechtsanwälte, die in Groß-Jena, wegen einer Forderung von 2111,25,- Mk. Kapital a Jansen, auszgl. gesetzestreu abschließen zu Grand-Vollstr. Urk. des Notars Schallbeyer a der eingetragenen Hypothek.

Zu Beitragsentnahmen dienten im Januar 1935 in den Gründen

zugehörigen *Wortarten*.
Zusammenfassend kann man feststellen, dass die Bezeichnung *Verbstellung* im Deutschen nicht eindeutig ist, da sie sowohl im Bezugspunktensinn als auch im *Wortstellung* im *Wortarten* Sinn Verwendung findet. Beide Begriffe sind jedoch eng miteinander verwoben, so dass sie nicht voneinander trennbar sind.

Es gibt zwei grundsätzliche Ideen vom Boden: der kann Zeitraum von gewisser Entwicklung und Entwicklung im Raum. Zunächst die Lektion von Abstufung einer Art der Entwicklung und dann Grenzüberschreitung im Raum. Beide Ideen sind eng miteinander verflochten.

Entsprechend wurde am 1. Januar 1923 die entsprechende Stadt hinzugefügt, welche aufgerichtet, um der Erweiterung des Bezirksgebietes zu Rechnung einer rechtzeitigen Erweiterung des Bezirksgebietes herzustellen. Am 1. Januar 1923 wurde die entsprechende Stadt der Bezirksverwaltung hinzugefügt, welche aufgerichtet, um der Erweiterung des Bezirksgebietes zu Rechnung einer rechtzeitigen Erweiterung des Bezirksgebietes herzustellen.

Benennung der Grundfläche

Ort - Nr.	Blatt	St.	Balancenz.	Umsatz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brutto	Bilanz an Geldgang
			Grundbuch für Erfelden	Bestand I	Blatt	600
I	362	Stadtteile	in Fisch	143		
I	363	Großgarten	ausgesetzt	120		
I	436	3/II acker	auf des Doppelzuertrag	85		
				sond. F1 Blatt 388		
II	121	acker	die Feldzüge	1131		
				sond. F1 Blatt 383		
IIII	11	acker	die Gansseide	1412		
				sond. F1 Blatt 383		

From the graves of the Jewish Cemetery of Gross-Gerau

- 69. Meir, son of Jacob--died 27-6-1851
- 205. Matta Sternfels (1-8-1800--28-11-1868)
- 262. Betty Sternfels died 23-2-1874
- 326. Regine, Gattin des Simon Sternfels died 28-8-1879
- 381. Bernhard Sternfels--died ca. 1884
- 456. Isaak Sternfels (Juni 1834--1891)
- 513. Berline Sternfels--died 1899
- 581. Simon Sternfels (18-7-1827--31-7-1906)
- 588. Therese Sternfels born Hausman (12-10-1860--25-12-1906)
- 589. Regina Sternfels born Sichel (3-8-1866--4-6-1907)
- 591. Kiebe Freitag (21-11-1838--8-7-1907)
- 650. Jettchen Freitag born Kahn (30-12-1831--6-4-1913)
- 651. Ida Freitag born Marx (4-11-1874--11-4-1913)
- 657. Abraham Sternfels III (10-5-1859--10-6-1913)
- 763. Sara Sternfels (28-12-1859--10-6-1913)
- 792. Babetter Sternfels born Bruchfeld (30-9-1839--10-2-1927)
- 829. Meier Sternfels (13-6-1857--3-11-1931)
- 835. Freida Sternfels born Kahn (19-10-1873--12-9-1932)
- 840. Simon Sternfels (15-9-1868--8-2-1933)

Graves of children and unmarried:

- 116. Max Sternfels, died 13-10-1918
- 127. Jettchen Freitag, died 4=9=1915
- 140. Leni Freitag, died 25-1-1911
- 146. Berta Sternfels, died 7-9-1929

Jews that died in World War I:

- Gustan Sternfels
- Isidor Sternfels
- Max Sternfels

Sent to camps, presumed dead:

- Selma Fleisch born Sternfels, born 6-9-1892, deported to Lodz verschollen
- Rosa Loesermann born Sternfels, born 6-12-1871, deported Thereisenstadt, d. 1-10-42
- August Sternfels, born 12-4-1874, deported to Thereisenstadt, d. 27-12-1942

List of Sources

1. Paul Arnsberg, Jewish History in Hesse (available at HUC, Cincinnati)
2. Community Archives cited according to Philip Schaefer, History of Erfelden Jews and the Jewish Religious Community of Erfelden (handwritten manuscript of 1949).
3. Ernest Glaeser Class of 1902 (Special Edition 1928; new edition 1978)
4. School archives Praelat-Diehl Gymnasium Gross-Gerau

Erfelden--Story and Stories, "By Order of the SA, boycotted Jewish Families Leave Erfelden"

Memory Book, victims of the persecution of Jews under the Nazi rule 1933-1934.
National archives Koblenz, Germany 1986. There is a mentioning that August Sternfels, born 2-April-1874, died on December 27, 1942 at Thereisenstadt. He was deported out of Frankfurt.

This book also mentions that Bertha Sternfels also died in Thereisenstadt in 1942. Gerda Sternfels died in concentration camp in Riga as did Lottie Sternfels. Rosa Sternfels nee Simon also died in 1942 in Thereisenstadt. It is not known if all of them were from Erfelden.

Various accounting books of the Jewish Community Erfelden as well as the identity and travel permits of Ludwig and Julius Sternfels are in the community archives according to the residents Peter Melchior and Peter Glock.



Ludwig Sternfels (Kutsche links., Kerweborsch bei der Erfelder Fasnacht 1928

Ludwig Sternfels and vehicle, Erfelden, 1928

Foreword

'Remembrance is the secret to salvation': this maxim stands at the front of the present book, in which the District of Groß-Gerau documents the history of the Jewish communities and the history of Jewish life in the area bounded by Kesterbach and Gernsheim, Walldorf and Ginsheim.

Text, photographs and documents trace over 600 years of German-Jewish relations, the emancipation of the Jews, the illusory harmony and the destruction of Jewish life during the Nazi period. The holocaust: it took place in our very own neighbourhood and now noone can claim not to have known what was going on. It is critical that we document this suffering, that we forever remember the inhumanity, the hatred and indifference that were rampant throughout our mother country. The words and pictures reproduced here elicit more than just disquietude - they give one a feeling of utter helplessness.

Let us not permit our agitation, however, to obscure the question of guilt, of the guilty as was the case in Germany for years. Only by looking historical truth straight in the eye can we learn from history.

Yet, what matters is not condemning or passing judgement on the individuals who participated in these crimes that is primarily an issue for the courts to decide. The purpose of this work is rather to probe the kind of conditions that allowed the wolf in man to surface and that applies to people in the Groß-Gerau district as well.

If this book has a weakness, it is this: the book is years, if not decades, late in coming. This is all the more reason to express our gratitude to the members of

the district council, who voted unanimously in 1987 to have the documentation produced. By taking this decision, our representatives acted with a great sense of responsibility, and we may take pride in the fact that Groß-Gerau is one of the first districts to address the trying problem of confronting the German past.

We wish to express our sincerest gratitude to Angelika Schleindl, the author. Hers is a feat that only few have the talent to accomplish: to uncover memories of life and suffering without treading upon personal feelings. And although the book takes a strong stand, it upholds the historian's duty to objectivity at all points.

Our hope is that the work „The Neighbours Who Vanished“ will find a wide circle of readers, especially amongst the younger generations. May the book do its part to prevent the events it describes from ever being repeated.



Willi Blodt
Landrat



Baldur Schmitt
Kreisbaurat

Jüdisches Leben im ländlichen Südhessen Jewish Life in Rural Areas of Southern Hesse

From the Beginnings of Jewish Culture to the Age of Emancipation

The Groß-Gerau district resembles other rural districts of Southern Germany in that the history of German-Jewish relations there began later than in the towns. It may be traced back to the point when the Crusades resulted in the expulsion of the Jews from the towns. There is evidence of Jewish life in towns as far back as the Roman period, and during the Carolingian age Speyer, Worms and Mainz numbered among the bastions of Jewish culture. By the late eleventh century the Jews had set down such deep roots that many expected messianic salvation to be imminent. As a matter of fact, however, they had the first persecutions to reckon with. The Crusaders rarely reached Jerusalem.¹ Rather, lesser nobles and peasants took to murdering the residents of Jewish communities in their area. They resorted to the pretext of exacting revenge against 'the murderers of Christ' in order to mask what was frequently not only religious fanaticism, but also sheer greed.²

The first Jews to settle in the Gerau region were presumably fleeing massacres of this nature. From the very beginning, they lived side-by-side with the Christian majority in the villages. They had no experience of segregated residential areas such as the ghettos in the towns or the *shtetls* (the Yiddish term for small town) in eastern Europe.³

Their religious rituals, however, clearly marked them off from their Christian neighbours. Judaism, in contrast to Christianity, does not constitute a creed whose acceptance leads to salvation. On the contrary, the believers have their daily life regulated by religious laws. Orthodox Jewish teaching stipulates every detail – beginning with the separation of dairy and meat products and the equally important separation of fabrics such as linen and silk, and extending to precise rules for the conduct of the sabbath. Centuries later, as Jewish emancipation progressed, German Judaism evolved into a confessional creed. By the time of the Weimar Republic, German Jews had divorced themselves from the orthodox rituals practised by eastern European Jews and had come to identify with their fellow Germans.

There was a Jewish cemetery in Groß-Gerau as far back as the thirteenth century.⁴ At that time, the Church and the Emperor were progressively restricting Jewish rights. The Church regarded Jews as the blinded people – one that, having rejected divine grace, merited the punishments of damnation and debasement. This clerical reasoning found its juridical expression in the Imperial Jewish Charter of 1236. Jews were held to be 'Kammerknechte' and made subservient to the Emperor in both personal and legal terms. They were obliged to render special contributions to the Imperial Treasury. Jews paid special imposts and fines and, later, a poll tax, all of which became an indispensable source of income for the Imperial Treasury. The Emperor bestowed special favours by 'entrusting' Jews to his princes. In 1286, for instance, he gave Count von Katzenelnbogen a number of Jews as a 'gift', many of whom had settled in the

mark of Gerau. According to *Germanica Judaica*, in 1330 Count Wilhelm von Katzenelnbogen extracted ten pounds of heller coins from the Jews living in Groß-Gerau. The worst was yet to come. In 1348 and 1349 the plague broke out in Germany. The Jews were accused of poisoning the wells, thus causing the Black Death to spread throughout the land. Inspeakable persecution ensued as the population was seized by a fear of the deadly unknown disease and caught in the grips of Christian fanaticism and economic distress. Every Jewish community – in Mainz, Worms, Speyer, Nuremberg, Würzburg and Augsburg, to name just a few – was destroyed, and only a few Jews survived.⁴

There is no documentation of Jewish culture in the Mark of Gerau in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Not until the early seventeenth century, during the Thirty Years War, is there renewed evidence of Jewish life in Gerau and Ried. In one case, the Erfelden Jew Süßkind, having been robbed of his worldly possessions by advancing Swedish legions, petitioned for the waiver of his taxes. He and his family had barely managed to escape alive.

In the early seventeenth century, Groß-Gerau had a Jewish community whose synagogue was destroyed in the Thirty Years War. For nearly one hundred years, Christian merchants and the guilds in Groß-Gerau succeeded in thwarting the Jewish community's efforts to obtain a permit for rebuilding the synagogue. In the eyes of the Christian traders, the Jews were competitors they would rather do without. They protested to the prince that the Jews were trafficking not only in lace, cloth and cattle, but in all manner of other wares as well. They, the Christian

merchants, contended that the Jews were depriving them of their livelihood (see p. 112).

The Jews had no qualms, however, about accepting the prince's patronage in exchange for limitations on cloth, cattle and grain trading, along with high imposts paid to the prince. Jews could not settle and pursue gainful employment were it not for this patronage. Jews who were not granted patronage had no choice but to take to the streets and go begging. Patronage was either passed down to the eldest son within the family or had to be acquired at enormous cost. This way the number of Jews was kept to a minimum, while the respective prince reaped substantial profits.⁵

The high proceeds from the patronage business were the reason why even Landgrave George II of Hesse, known for his anti-Jewish leanings, eventually yielded to demands raised by the residents of Groß-Gerau.⁶

In 1629, George II tightened the regulations governing Jews that had been promulgated by his predecessors Philip of Hesse and Georg I in 1539 and 1585 respectively. As an additional rider to the law requiring Jews 'to refrain from every act of blasphemy and defilement of Christian doctrine', George II ordained that 'Jews may possess no books that contravene Christian doctrine, as is to be determined by a vigorous inquisition. Otherwise, the construction of new synagogues will be prohibited, as will be theological disputation between Jews and Christians'.

From time to time, Jews were forced to take regular part in Christian religious services, which were meant to be a step toward their converting to Christianity. These Jewish assemblies or synods gave rise, in the seventeenth century, to the

political organisation known as the Rural Jewish Assembly.¹ As tax collecting assumed paramount importance, the Christian majority placed less and less emphasis on missionary attempts to convert the Jews. The Rural Jewish Assembly, a self-governing panel, consisted in the Greater County of Katzenelnbogen of representatives of the six boroughs of Darmstadt, Dornberg, Kellsterbach, Lichtenberg, Rüsselsheim and Zwingenberg. The diet, which generally met in Groß-Gerau, provided a forum where the Rural Jewish Assembly elected a chief collector for each borough who was charged with levying and collecting taxes from Jews in the individual rural communities. The revenue was used to pay not only the prince, but the provincial rabbi as well. In addition, the Rural Jewish Assemblies served to settle internal disputes and draft petitions to the authorities. In one incident, at a Jewish synod in Rüsselsheim in 1650, the chief rabbi Samson Bacharach resolved a taxation dispute festering amongst Jews in Umstadt. Anyone who, taking after the Jews in Geinsheim, refused to pay the taxes they owed, faced ostracism from the community: 'On account of the people of Geinsheim, who are in arrears in payment of their taxes, a letter has been dispatched to the community of Gerau, to the Chewrah Kadischah [brotherhood of mourners], that they [the dilatory taxpayers] are to be excluded in all regards from the affairs of the Rural Jewish Assembly, until such time as the same have remitted their due to the levier of taxes, under penalty of 12 imperial talers payable to the authorities.'

More than anything else, the Rural Jewish Assembly enabled Jews scattered throughout the various villages and

small towns to discuss internal Jewish matters. How were they to observe the Jewish commandments, if, even in villages with a sufficient number of residents to constitute a *minyan* (p. 322) there was a ban on synagogue construction? The children were in no manner able to receive religious instruction, nor were the women able to perform their ritual ablutions in a *mikvah*. Despite all the adversity they encountered, the Jews organised their daily religious lives at the synods. The emancipation of the Jews, which began in the late eighteenth century and was completed in the Grand Duchy of Hesse in 1848, rendered the Rural Jewish Assemblies superfluous.

The Struggle for Emancipation

During the Enlightenment, thinkers such as G. E. Lessing (1729–1781) and his Jewish friend Moses Mendelsohn (1729–1786) called for intellectual and religious freedom. While well-to-do Berlin salons discovered the Jew to be 'the bearer of a profound intellectual and moral culture', most of the Jews in the country continued to lead the same lives as before.

The Superintendent of the Prussian Archives, Christian Wilhelm Dohm, formulated demands that set the tone for the entire age. In an essay entitled 'On Improving the Social Standing of Jews', published in 1781, he applied the principles of the new humanism to the social and political sphere. Dohm called for the immediate abolition of all regulations denying Jews access to positions in the skilled trades and agriculture, in industry and the bourgeois professions. In Dohm's vision, Christian children would be reared and educated so as to

overcome religious prejudice, and Jews would be permitted to hold public offices. While the Prussian authorities spent years composing 'Reports on the State of the Jews', the French Revolution put the ideals of the Enlightenment into political practise. In the French-occupied territories on the left bank of the Rhine – Mainz, to name one – civil liberties were immediately extended to Christians and Jews alike. The victories of Napoleon served to bring about civil liberties in the Grand Duchy of Hesse as well.

Karl du Bos du Thil, then a young government official, later a minister in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, penned the following description of Jewish life during this period: *The Jew grapples with the most vexing worries and, try though he may, is often unable to remedy them. Together with that he must suffer the base contempt of others, and hence he must grapple with despair... One generally confronts the Law, not for Jews, and what routes may they still take to achieve a modicum of decency?... To procure gain, they go to extreme risks: where no one else will extend credit, the Jew does so, but how often does he lose his due be it in court or out?* A series of new laws were enacted to change this state of affairs. In 1805 the poll tax was abolished, and at the same time regulations were eased to allow Jews to acquire buildings and property. Jews ceased to be excluded from certain professions. The police authorities replaced the vicar as custodians of the Jewish birth, marriage and death register. If eighteenth-century vicars had restricted themselves to recording the births of Jewish boys (see Groß-Gerau), from now on girls would be registered as well. As of 1808, Jews were required

to choose a family name, and the designation 'Jud' was dropped.

Newborn Jews inherited their given names from their deceased ancestors. The names bestowed most frequently were of biblical provenance, among them Abraham, Isaac and Jacob for boys and Lea, Rachel, Rebecca, Sarah, Esther, Judith and the Hebrew forms of Anna (Hanna) and Maria (Miriam) for girls. Hebrew names continued to be translated into German up to the twentieth century. These included Gottschalk ('Gottesknecht', a rendering of the Hebrew Eliakum), Süss or Süsskind (for the Hebrew Eliezer), Seligmann (for the Hebrew Baruch or Pinchas), Schönle (for Chaya) and Frumet (for Simchas). Nicknames and given names were derived from the heraldic animals representing the twelve tribes of Israel. Among these were the bear, symbolising the tribe of Issachar; the wolf for Benjamin; the lion for Judah; and the deer for Naphtali. In many instances, these names were also translated into German, with lion (German 'Löwe') reappearing as Löw, Löb, Leio or Löbelmann; deer ('Hirsch') as Herz; and bear ('Bär') as Bermann.

Kohen (or Kahn) and Levi do not actually form constituent parts of names. They indicate that the family is descended from the tribe of priests (Kohanim), which may be traced back to Moses's brother Aaron or to the assistants to the Temple priests (the Levites). Kahn and Levi evolved into common family names in the Groß-Gerau district.

During the era of the Rural Jewish Assemblies, it was customary for Jews to be named after the places they came from, as exemplified by Moshe Crumstadt, Isaac Dornheim and Karl Wolfs-

kehl. The Bischofheimer and Gernsheimer families are widespread outside their place of origin. Other place names were transformed into dialect, as in Guggenheimer or Guckenheimer for Jugenheim or Pfungst for Pfungstadt.¹² The Jews' new family names often elicited derision from Christians (see p. 116).

Conflicts and Riots: What Emancipation brought with it

The defeat of Napoleon was accompanied by renewed restrictions on Jewish rights. Many Jews were cast back into dependency and subjected once again to old forms of discrimination. Nevertheless, the question as to the future legal status of the Jews remained on the political agenda.

The period also witnessed profound changes in all of society – changes that had a detrimental impact on the former peasant class in particular. Against this backdrop, farmers felt especial resentment upon hearing calls that the Jews be granted legal equality: 'The abolition of serfdom not only gave peasants individual liberty, it also left them up to their own devices in economic terms, without their being able to function in a market economy.'¹³ The situation was such that Jews, as traders who had endured the rigours of the marketplace for centuries, offered their services as intermediaries. For an extended period, they had enjoyed a virtual monopoly on the rural money-lending business and on trade in agricultural products throughout large areas of Hesse – not to mention other parts of Germany. Precisely during the transitional period from 1815 to 1848, as

the erstwhile peasantry was relieved of its debts in Prussia and most member states of the German Confederation, the region was haunted by the spectre of repeated crop failures – in 1817, 1829 and 1844. The farmers, incapable of surmounting in agricultural crisis, grew increasingly bitter, and they vented their frustrations not only against the authorities and their former feudal lords, but also targeted their hatred against the Jews, who they felt were exploiting them.

In the summer of 1819, an anti-Jewish pogrom began in Würzburg and soon spread to all of Germany.¹⁴ The slogan 'Hep! Hep! Jude verrecke!' resounded as Jews were beaten and their holdings pillaged.¹⁵ Synagogues were set on fire and the general expulsion of the Jews demanded. The Frankfurt Post Office was the scene of violent altercations between Christian and Jewish clerks. The mob raged through the Jewish ghetto, smashing windows and attacking Jews on the street. The Senate enjoined not the Christians but the Jews to 'judiciously avoid all occasion for disturbing the peace of this city and refrain from such immodest conduct and insolence as would give Christian residents proper cause for complaint'.¹⁶

The famine of 1844 prompted renewed riots in numerous communities, Trebur among them. Yet, the cause of anti-Jewish riots during the first half of the nineteenth century lay in more than just economic distress. The eruption of the 'Hep! Hep!' brawls in Würzburg in the summer of 1819 was accompanied by an uncommonly good harvest.¹⁷ Civil disorder in each respective region coincided with debates on Jewish emancipation. The traditional, stable difference in status between Christians and Jews had

been called into question. Moreover, the Jews seemed to be reaping greater material reward from the changes society was undergoing. The problems alluded to above – the large profit margins realised by wholesalers and the usurious practices that farmers failed to comprehend – continued to generate new tensions. Agitators with the acumen of Otto Böckel were capable of exploiting these tensions for political advantage. Böckel's 'Anti-Semitic People's Party', founded in 1890 and renamed 'German Reform Party' in 1893, constituted what the National Socialists were later to call their traditional heritage (see 1933 newspaper article, (p.30). Böckel himself, a connoisseur of the German *Volkslied*, reported that he developed his hatred for Jews when – he was a failed law student – watching Jews and farmers in court. *I often saw the poor victims, heads held low, sauntering to the courthouse alongside the grinning Jew. Indeed, my dear gentlemen, looking at them is what turned me into an anti-Semite. I said to myself: can our people have fallen so far? Is there Nobody, Nobody who has the courage to stand up for the poor people, a people fallen prey to Jews? I cast a look around and saw nobody... So I plunged into the movement, without regard for my career or future... The time was the autumn of 1883.*¹⁰

The Trebur cheese producer Jacobi was eager to back farmers in their struggle against 'exploitation' by 'mobile capital and wholesale trading'. He saw to it not only that his cheese – 'produced by truly anti-Semitic farmers' – was widely sold, but also that the anti-Semitic party fared considerably better in elections in the Groß-Gerau district. On the whole, however, the anti-Semitic tended to

meet with only moderate success. At the height of their popularity, in 1893, they received 2.9 percent of the vote and 16 seats in the Reichstag, but they soon dwindled into insignificance. The anti-Semitic's sharp decline was attributable in particular to the bankruptcy of their co-operative organisation.

The year 1890 saw the foundation of a 'Society for Defence against Anti-Semitism', which provided Germans with enlightening information about Jewish culture and published outbreaks on anti-Semitism, among them incidents in Crumstadt and Trebur. Yet, the anti-Semitic doctrine, with its basis in pseudo-scientific racism and its express intention of expelling and even extirpating the Jews, nevertheless succeeded in infecting broad segments of the population and remained latent until the dawning of the Nazi era.¹¹

Demographic Trends in the Nineteenth Century

Emancipation had a profound impact on rural Jewish communities in particular. The spate of synagogues built in the nineteenth century – a total of 16 in the Groß-Gerau district alone – may convey the impression of cultural ferment, but the demographic data attests to the contrary. While the overall population in the Groß-Gerau district doubled from 1828 to 1905, the proportion of Jews dropped from 4 to 2 percent. Some 968 Jews were living in the Groß-Gerau district in 1828, compared with 940 in 1905.¹²

At the same time, Jews were leaving the smaller villages in everincreasing numbers. In 1828, two-thirds or 624 of the Jews in the district were residing in villages with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants; by 1905, this figure had dropped to 67

or less than 8 percent. A further comparison shows that in 1828 only 52 Jews in the district were living in communities with more than 2,000 inhabitants; by 1905 there were 449, nearly half the Jewish population of the district. A number of municipalities with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants in 1828, however, had far exceeded these dimensions by 1905. A study conducted in 1909 attributed the proportional decrease in Jews living in the Groß-Gerau district to the sharp decline in the birth-rate. This decline accompanied the concentration of the population in small towns in the Groß-Gerau district.

For the families that left Wallerstädt (Hirsch), Nauheim (Marx), Wörfelden (Kahn), Königstädt (Marxsohn) and Dornheim (Sommerfeld), the move to Groß-Gerau brought with it enhanced social standing. While urbanisation and declining birthrates are characteristics of industrial society in general, the Jews underwent this process far earlier and to a more extreme degree than the rest of the population.¹⁴ The statistics also indicate that the bonds of tradition exerted a greater hold on Jews who remained in the country than on those who moved to towns. Prior to 1885 there were only a scant few mixed Jewish-Christian marriages in Hesse-Darmstadt. Between 1885 and 1900 one out of every twenty marriages involving a Jew was a mixed marriage – by comparison, in Berlin in 1890 it was one out of four. In 1903, four Jews in Hesse-Darmstadt left the religious community, the equivalent of 0.016 percent. The figure for the rest of Germany was 0.05 percent.¹⁵

As the nineteenth century drew to a close, the Jewish Communities of Hesse-Darmstadt split up into an orthodox and a liberal rabbinate of Darmstadt. This

division does not seem to have been a strict one, however, for the communities of Groß-Gerau, Trebur, Kelsterbach and others frequently switched between liberal and orthodox or alternatively invited first the one rabbi, then the other.

The Quest for Autonomy

The pursuit of self-sufficiency found its expression in the establishment of numerous clubs and communities, as well as in a number of new synagogues being built. The smallest Jewish communities – those with only thirty-some members, such as Königstädt, Wallerstädt and Erfelden – dissolved the filial bonds that had attached them to the next-largest community. They established their own Jewish Community and erected their own synagogue. At the same time, members of most Jewish Communities were forming societies dedicated to aiding those in need. Among these were societies for aiding the sick, the poor and penniless brides (whose dowries were bolstered by the Bridal Assistance Society). The smaller Jewish communities managed to preserve their autonomy for one generation before emigration, advanced age and the declining birthrate forced them to re-establish ties with the next-largest community. Königstädt, Wallerstädt and Geinsheim abandoned their synagogues at the turn of the century, and from this time onward religious services rarely took place in communities such as Leeheim, Erfelden, Büttelborn, Nauheim and others.

Schooling

Soon after achieving equal rights, Jews were discovered to take far greater advantage than non-Jews of the public education system.¹⁶ This above-average

commitment to education was also to characterise the first generation of immigrant 'guest workers' in the post-war Federal Republic.²² A further factor in the case of the Jews was that their culture traditionally assigned a prominent role to the pursuit of education. In Hesse in 1905 the percentage of Jews children enrolled at secondary schools for boys (grammar schools and advanced commercial schools) was more than five times higher than the figure for Christians: whereas 33.44 percent of Jewish boys attended secondary school, only 6.19 percent of Christian boys did so. The study from which these statistics are taken and which was conducted in 1905, excluded any mention of girls.

Women in Judaism²³

Along with the debate over equal rights for Jews, the late eighteenth century also witnessed the first calls for the emancipation of women.

Jewish tradition – fewer than 10 percent of Jews alive today are orthodox – assigned women a distinct status in the family and household. Women were responsible for raising the children in accordance with Jewish tradition, for preparing the sabbath meal and observing the dietary regimen. Jewish women had religious education denied to them. They had no function or significance in religious services, nor were they permitted to study the Talmud or Torah. The emancipation of the Jews enabled them to acquire an education for the first time. In comparison with Talmud students, Jewish women had less difficulty interacting with secular German culture. The literary salons of early nineteenth-century Berlin were, as a rule, run by Jewish women – for example, Varnhagen and Hertz, to name but two.

Jewish women in the country found their lives changing as well. Prior to emancipation, Jewish men, working as cattle traders or peddlers, had frequently been away from home, while their wives stayed and operated small businesses. In her memoirs, Glückel von Hameln (1645-1724) described her life as a Jew in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, how she raised her dozen children and the troubles she faced as a businesswoman – dowries when marrying off children, business deals, bookkeeping and so on.²⁴

Emancipation turned this type of Jewish businesswoman into a thing of the past. As mentioned above, the birth rate in Jewish families dropped by 50 percent. Although Jewish law encouraged child-bearing, the average Jewish family in the late nineteenth century had only two children. The decline in the birth rate attests to Jews adopting a more middle class orientation. Women, while bearing the torch of religion, simultaneously assumed a crucial role in raising children to uphold middle class values and standards. Jewish women were less likely to enter into a mixed marriage. Fewer than 10 percent of the marriages concluded in Germany in the late nineteenth century were mixed. Estimates put this figure at 1 percent for the Groß-Gerau region.

In conclusion, it may be noted that precisely the evolving role of Jewish women offers a clear indication of Jewish assimilation in the middle class society of the day. Their history mirrors the development of middle class lifestyles – beginning with the move to the next-largest town, continuing with the dramatic drop in the birth rate and the hiring of servants to perform household chores, and extending to their fashion con-

sciousness: it was Jewish women who introduced the first bathing fashions to Groß-Gerau.

The First World War and Weimar Republic

In 1893, a group of German Jews founded the 'Central Society of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith'. As its name implied, the society understood Judaism as a confessional creed. It took its primary responsibility to be the integration of German Jews and conducting activities providing information aimed to counteract anti-Semitism. A rival organisation, the 'Zionist Association for Germany', in existence since 1897, began charting an increasingly radical course in 1912. Only the coming of the First World War brought peace to the two groups: 'Jewish liberals and Zionists alike hastened to defend the flag and, full of patriotic conviction, made the supreme sacrifice.'¹⁷

In the Groß-Gerau district, Salomon Marx donated a memorial plaque in honour of the Jewish soldiers from the region who had fallen at the front. The name etched in gothic letters, including that of Marx's son, were removed during the Nazi period.

The First World War ended, and Jewish life in Germany developed along sharply contradictory lines. On the one hand, the Weimar Republic ushered in an age of de facto equality. Jews no longer enjoyed only equal rights *de jure*, but were also treated as citizens in daily affairs; in other words, they could be elected to administrative, state and government posts. The Jewish Communities were granted the same legal rights and taxation privileges as those enjoyed by their Christian counterparts. At the same time, a disproportionately large number of

Jews were making their mark on cultural life and the sciences. The roster of Berlin filmmakers in the twenties included Ernst Lubitsch, Fritz Lang, Billy Wilder, Robert Siodmak and William Wyler. The insights of Sigmund Freud and Albert Einstein were to have a lasting impact on the sciences. On the other hand, however, there was no stemming the rise of political forces that were to destroy German Judaism.¹⁸ The defeat in war, economic distress and revolutionary upheaval all contributed to the spread of anti-Semitism.

Pseudo-scientific racial doctrines and political platforms tinged by anti-Semitism and socialism – such as the German Workers' Party's campaign against the 'filth' of capital, department stores and the like were harbingers of a racist hatred that was to assume unprecedented dimensions. German Jews, we may assume, felt that anti-Semitism was directed not at them but at the Jews of eastern Europe. German Jews had turned their brand of Judaism into a confessional creed and were firmly established within the German bourgeoisie. One case in point is the family of Heyum Hirsch, which, at the end of the nineteenth century, moved from Wallerstadt to Groß-Gerau, where it opened a liqueur and brandy distillery. During the Weimar Republic, Hirsch's son Heinrich was not only a member of the chamber of commerce, he also co-founded the Groß-Gerau Transport Authority in 1927.

Jews' involvement in clubs of all sorts (for gymnastics, a cappella singing, stenography, music, hiking, combat veterans), their seemingly stable position as part of the middle class – exemplified by the Kahn department store, the Marxsohn brewery, the Marx cereals

Juden im Kreis Groß-Gerau (1895–1933)

Stadt	Juden			Gesamtbevölkerung	Prozentualer Anteil der Juden an der Gesamthevölkerung 1905	Juden 1933	Gründung der Gemeinde im Jahre	Errichtung der Synagoge im Jahre	Alteste Urkunden im Gemeinde-Archiv vom Jahre
	1895	1900	1905						
Biebesheim mit	31	38	37	2177	1,70	23	?	1866	?
Stockstadt	21	18	18	1520	1,18	10			
Bischofsheim mit	63	68	52	3670	1,42	40	um 1826	1848	?
Bauschheim und	3	—	—	—	—	—			
Ginsheim	14	9	7	1101	0,19	5			
Buttelborn	26	19	27	1592	1,70	33	ca. 1856	1871	?
Cronstadt	80	64	65	1417	4,59	47	1796	1856	1834
Dornheim	78	77	56	1474	3,80	44	?	1862	?
Eifelden	35	41	48	1087	4,43	35	1876	1877	?
Geinsheim	29	29	23	1058	2,18	15	?	1845	
Geinsheim	73	51	44	4188	1,05	28	?	1844	
Göddelau mit	22	59	54	2482	2,18	54	?	?	
Wolfskehlen	25	24	20	1130	1,76	10			
Groß-Gerau mit	129	126	131	5062	2,59	137	?	1892	
Wöllerstädtten	17	12	11	991	1,11	8			
Kelsterbach	71	64	71	3122	2,29	56	1841	1896	1839
Königstädten	21	12	12	1230	0,92	5			
Leeheim	25	28	31	1186	2,61	22	?	?	?
Mondfelden mit	25	35	41	1321	1,24	50	um 1836	1828	1828
Waldorf	7	6	6	1024	0,31	3			
Nauheim	24	28	16	1626	0,99	19	1806	—	?
Rüsselsheim mit	79	68	62	4525	1,37	54	?	1845	
Ramnheim	5	9	4	1583	0,25	5			
Trebol mit	51	48	50	2079	2,40	15	?	?	?
Astheim	18	19	17	858	1,98	11			
Wölfelden mit	31	32	27	926	2,98	15	1866	1993	
Klein-Gerau	10	12	12	792	1,51	9			

F. S. Genealogy

FERDINAND STANFIELD Genealogy (1)
Born August 9, 1825, Erfelden, Hesse Darmstadt
Emigrated to the US, probably in the 1840's
Naturalized September 7, 1860, Logan County, Ohio
Died August 21, 1897, Cincinnati, Ohio
Buried Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery, Cincinnati, Unit C Row 72

First Marriage to:
MENA KAUFMAN (1)
Born 1827
Died October 28, 1864
Buried Judah Toura Cemetery, Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio

Issue:
I. HENRIETTA STANFIELD (2)
Born 1851, possibly in Bellefontaine, Ohio
Died January 2, 1921, Cincinnati, Ohio
Buried Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery, Row 41, Graves 4 & 5 (with Nathan)
M. NATHAN LEHMAN (2) May 9, 1871 (Rabbi Louis Miller officiating)
Born 1846, Bellingheim, Bavaria
Naturalized October 3, 1866, Cincinnati, Ohio
Died January 1, 1910, Cincinnati, Ohio

Issue:
1. Moses Lehman (3)
Born July 30, 1872
Died January 3, 1877, of typhoid fever
Buried in Judah Toura Cemetery

2. Minnie Lehman (3)
Born November 24, 1873
Died May 16, 1954, in St. Louis, Missouri
Buried in Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery, Cincinnati, Section 7 Lot 47

M. Nathan Beitman (3) on October 3, 1901
M. Albert Ronsheim (3)
Born August 12, 1873, Ripley, Ohio
Died March 5, 1955, St. Louis, Missouri
Buried in Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery, Cincinnati

Issue
1. Virginia Ronsheim (4)
Born May 19, 1907
Died April 29, 1980, St. Louis, Missouri
Buried in Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery, Cincinnati

3. Louis Marcus Lehman (3)
Born March 20, 1875
Died February 14, 1945, Cincinnati
Buried Judah Toura Cemetery, Price Hill, Cincinnati
M. Tenny Eppstein (3), October 12, 1913
Born July 4, 1888
Died June 23, 1957
Buried Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery, Cincinnati

Issue:

1. Nat Louis Lehman (4)
Born July 8, 1915
M. Jean Johnson (4), July 1, 1943
Born June 22, 1919, Williamstown, West Virginia

Issue:

1. Mark Louis Lehman (5)
Born January 4, 1947
M. Marguerite Godbold, (5)1979, Cincinnati, Divorced 1981
M. Sherri Ann Watson (5), August 20, 1986, Cincinnati
Born April 2, 1959, Georgetown, Ohio
Daughter of Howard Stanley Watson and Charlott Pearl Ernst

2. Victoria Lyon Lehman (5)
Born November 20, 1949
M. William Godshalk (5), Divorced
M. Reginald Wakeman (5), August 9, 1986, Divorced
Now living in Pensacola, Florida

2. Thomas Gilbert Lehman (4)

Born May 4, 1921
Died January 23, 1969
Buried Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery
M. Judith Coate (4), September 7, 1958
Born May 7, 1933

Issue:

1. Jeffrey Thomas Lehman (5)
Born October 24, 1959
M. Suzanne Prieur (5)
Born October 26, 1965

4. Sidney Lehman (3)

Born November 14, 1879
Died November 15, 1948
Never Married
Buried Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery

5. Lillian Lehman (3)
Born
Died August 6, 1931
Buried Judah Toura Cemetery, Price Hill

6. Flora Lehman (3)
Born 1887
Died October 5, 1943
M. Dan Bailey
Died c.1947
No issue

II. BERTHA or BETTY STANFIELD (2)
Born ca. 1853, probably in Bellefontaine, Ohio
Death date unknown
Was probably married as two greatgrandchildren of Ferdinand's were listed in
1897 in his obituary and they were most likely her grandchildren

III. HANNAH STANFIELD (2)
Born December 29, 1855, probably in Bellefontaine, Ohio
Died January, 1937
M. Albert Loebman (2)
Born 1856 in Germany
Died 1914 in Cincinnati

Issue:
1. Elise Reis Loebman (3)
Born December 29, 1886
Died October 27, 1942, in Erie, Pennsylvania
Graduated Phi Beta Kappa, University of Cincinnati
M. Malvin J. Straus (3) October 14, 1914
Born September 6, 1882, Erie, Pennsylvania
Died March 25, 1952, Erie, Pennsylvania
Son of Isaac M. Straus and Jenny Meyerfeld

Issue:
1. David Straus, M.D. (4)
Born February 15, 1917, Erie, Pennsylvania
M. Clotilde Magnant (4), July 6, 1947, New York
Born in France
Current address: Pleasant Point, Robin Lane, Portsmouth, NH 03801

Issue:
1. Lawrence Guy Straus (5)
Born October 10, 1948
Anthropologist/ Associate Professor at Univ. of New Mexico
M. Mary Carmen Rapado (5), July 12, 1975
Born February 17, 1946

Issue:
1. Eva Angel Straus(6)
Born November 23, 1982

2. Elise Claire Straus (5)
Born April 14, 1952
M. Brian Bowers (5), May 31, 1975

Issue:
1. Erika Bowers (6)
Born March 29, 1979

2. Caitlin Bowers (6)
Born April 10, 1981

3. Jessica Clotilde Straus (5)
Born April 18, 1954
M. David Berson, July 2, 1983

Issue:
1. Nora Berson (6)
Born December 11, 1990

2. Joan Ruth Straus (4)
Born April 1, 1920, Erie, Pennsylvania
M. Paul Bluestein (4), May 17, 1943
Born June 14, 1923, Cincinnati
Son of Norman Bluestein, born 1896, and Eunice Schulman, b 1899,
(M. April 3, 1922)

Issue:
1. Alice Sue Bluestein (5)
Born November 25, 1944
M. Larry Greenbaum (5), August 20, 1967
Born 1942
Currently living Plymouth, MN

Issue:
1. Amy Greenbaum (6)
Born August 6, 1969

2. Emily Greenbaum (6)
Born June 17, 1974

2. Judith Ann Bluestein (5)
Born April 2, 1948
Ordained Rabbi June 1, 1984

IV. CHARLOTTE STANFIELD (Lottie) (2)
Born c. 1856, probably Bellefontaine, Ohio
Death date unknown
M. Goldsmith (2)
Lived in New York City.
Had at least one daughter who married a Rooney.
The Rooney's visited the Louis Lehman's in the 1930's and were in the circus.

V. FLORA STANFIELD (2)

Born February 28, 1860, in Bellefontaine, Ohio

Died September 21, 1952, in Cincinnati, Ohio

M. EMIL HUTTENBAUER (2), June 25, 1884

Born 1861

Died 1951

Issue:

1. Samuel Huttenbauer (3)

Born January 5, 1888, Cincinnati

Died September 9, 1987, Cincinnati

M. Fanny Pritz (2), November 10, 1926

Born January 10, 1892, Cincinnati

Died April 1981

Issue:

1. Frances Huttenbauer (4)

Born October 7, 1924

M. Justin Friedman (4) (first marriage)

Born May 8, 1921

Died April 28, 1985

M. Milton Joseph Schloss (4), October 22, 1985 (second marriage)

Born November 15, 1913

Issue:

1. James Friedman (5)

Born January 4, 1947

M. Meredith LeBlond (5), August 24, 1985

Born April 12, 1954

Issue:

1. Andrew Friedman (6)

Born February 1, 1987

2. Peter Friedman (6)

Born March 25, 1990

2. Katherine Friedman (5)

Born November 22, 1949

M. Louis Claybon (5), June 29, 1972

Born May 13, 1949

Issue:

1. Lisa Claybon (6)

Born May 20, 1977, in Philadelphia

2. Emily Claybon (6)

Born February 3, 1980, in Philadelphia

3. Diane Claybon (6)

Born February 16, 1983, in Cincinnati

2. Elizabeth Huttenbauer (Betty) (4)
Born July 2, 1927
M. John Heldman (4), October 20, 1949
Born September 24, 1924

Issue:
1. Stephen Heldman (5)
Born May 22, 1952
M. Julie Sicker, January 15, 1979
Born November 24, 1952

Issue:
1. Christopher Michael Heldman (6)
Born January 15, 1981

2. Peter Heldman (5)
Born November 7, 1954

3. Michael Heldman (5)
Born July 19, 1958
M. Beth Franks (5), March 28, 1992

3. Samuel Huttenbauer, Jr. (4)
Born September 8, 1931, Cincinnati
M. Gail Kizer (4), June 24, 1971
Born February 20, 1940
Daughter of Birk and Marie Kizer

Issue:
1. Samuel Huttenbauer III (5)
Born June 23, 1972

2. Holly Huttenbauer (5)
Born April 10, 1974

2. Clara Huttenbauer (3)
Born February 17, 1886
Died March 4, 1983
M. August Levy (3), October 25, 1911
Born August 11, 1875, in Hochfelden, Bas-Rhine
Emigrated to Cincinnati c. 1893
Died July 30, 1967, in Cincinnati

Issue:
1. Carl Henry Levy (4)
Born May 7, 1913, Cincinnati
Currently living in New York City
M. Edith Entratter (4)
Born January 5, 1906
Died September 5, 1984

Issue:

1. Diana Mary Levy (5)
Born June 20, 1948
M. Noel Mapstead (5), June 18, 1986
Currently living in Carmel, California

Issue:

1. Barbara Edith Plantagenet Mapstead (6)
Born June 2, 1987

2. Robert Levy (4)

Born October 26, 1916, Cincinnati
M. Ethel Heller (4), June 21, 1939
Born July 13, 1918, Boston, Massachusetts
Currently living in Truro, Massachusetts

Issue:

1. Robert H. Levy (5)
Born December 1, 1942, Cincinnati
M. Margaret Ma, August 7, 1982
Born June 17, 1951, Tokyo, Japan
Currently living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Issue:

1. Jonathan M. Levy (6)
Born June 9, 1984, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2. Rebecca L. Levy (6)

Born August 16, 1987, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2. Jo Levy (5)

Born January 13, 1946, Cincinnati
M. Robert Johnson, June 11, 1983
Born January 11, 1951, Falls Church, Virginia
Currently living in San Jose, California

3. Peter H. Levy (5)

Born June 25, 1949, Pittsburgh
M. Stefanie Hart (5), August 30, 1990
Born December 31, 1954, San Jose, California
Currently living in Belmont, California

Issue:

1. Samuel Joseph Levy (6)
Born December 21, 1990

4. Bruce R. Levy (5)
Born September 6, 1953, Cincinnati
M. Roxane Goodkin, November 14, 1985
Born August 3, 1958, Birmingham, England
Currently living in Jerusalem, Israel

Issue:

1. Leyla Levy (6)
Born November 6, 1986, Jerusalem, Israel

2. Helina Levy (6)
Born August 22, 1988, Jerusalem, Israel

5. James R. Levy (5)
Born October 7, 1957, Cincinnati
Currently living in New Haven, Connecticut

3. Emilie Levy (4)
Born April 12, 1925
M. Joshua Charles Drooker (4)
Currently living 20 Edgehill Road, Brookline, Massachusetts

Issue:

1. David Stanfield Drooker (5)
Born May 2, 1947

2. Nancy Laura Drooker (5)
Born May 15, 1950

Second Marriage To:

JANNETTE ALLENBERG (1), June 19, 1865, Cincinnati, Ohio
Born October 28, 1834, in Breinigweiler, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria (near Worms & Kaiserlauten)
Died November 20, 1913, Bessemer, Alabama
(at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Philip Erlick)
Buried Walnut Hills United Jewish Cemetery (with Ferdinand)

Issue:

1. FRANK STANFIELD (2)

Issue:

1. Frank Stanfield, Jr. (3)
In 1937 he was living in Michigan and came to Cincinnati to help in flood relief. He visited the Flora Huttenbauer family at that time.

2. SALLY STANFIELD (2)

Lived in St. Louis, Missouri
M. MOSE HARRIS (2)

Issue:

1. Ruth Harris (3)
M. W.E. McClain (3)
Lived in Gold Hill, Oregon

2. Corrine Harris (3)

M. Heynanson (3)
M. Benowitz (3)
Lived in Los Angeles in 1966
No issue

3. Arthur Harris (3)

Never married

3. ROSE STANFIELD (2)

Born December 28, 1874, in Cincinnati (only child of Ferdinand born there)
Died December 13, 1955
M. PHILIP ERICK (2)
Born July 11, 1877, in Russia
Emigrated to the USA at about age fifteen
Died September 22, 1929

Issue:

1. Bernice Erlick (3)
Born October 11, in Columbiana, Alabama